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DAILY REPORT

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GDR PAPER ON DEVELOPMENT AID FOR CUBAN NICKEL INDUSTRY

AU301546 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 26-27 May 79 p 5 AU

[Matthias Herold report: "Experienced Geologists Help in Treasure Hunt: Further Development of Cuban Nickel Deposits"]

[Excerpt] Early this year at a session in Havana, delegations of experts from the USSR, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland adopted a program for the intensification of geological exploration work in Cuba. From 1981 to 1990 research teams from all the participating countries will search for underground secrets from east to west and from north to south in all the regions of the carribean country. The first few steps on this road are the joint working out of geological, hydrogeological, gravimetic, magnetometric and tectonic maps of Cuba--analyses of all that has been researched and become known thus far.

Things known include the extensive nickel deposits which rank among the top three in the world. The two aforementioned [U.S. built] combines in Moa and Nicaro have not been adequate for a long time. For 3 years now engineers, technicians and workers from Cuba and the Soviet Union have been working on the implementaion of the government agreement concluded between the two states on the expanded development of nickel production. Point one provides for the expansion and reconstruction of the existing combines. Point two provides for the construction of a new mining and processing works in Punta Gorda near Moa. Some 20 kilometers away from the huge construction site the foundations of a fourth combine, a multilateral project of the CEMA countries, are located in Las Camariocas near the northern coast of the Atlantic. After the conclusion of all work and the achievement of full capacities the Republic of Cuba will be one of the top producers of nickel in the world with an annual output of 100,000 tons. In the coming few years Cuba will increasingly supply the socialist countries' national economies with nickel and aluminium chronium.

Cuban-Soviet-Czechoslovak researchers' collectives have discovered new copper deposits in the eastern Santiago de Cuba Province. Preparations and mining are to start after the completion of the analysis.

BRIEFS

CEMA FINANCE, CURRENCY COMMISSION--Dubrovnik--Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov, minister of finance of the USSR and chairman of the CEMA standing commission on finance and currency, arrived in Cavtat today for the 36th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Finance and Currency. At Dubrovnik airport, Garbuzov was met by Bozidar Radunovic, deputy federal secretary for finance. A Yugoslav delegation led by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, will be taking part in this commission's session, which lasts from 5 to 8 June, on the basis of an agreement between the SFRY Government and CEMA. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD]

CEMA MEDICAL SESSION OPENS--A constituent session of the CEMA section on cooperation in the area of medical technology opened on 24 May in Pravets. Specialization of medical production was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TSEDENBAL-LED MPR DELEGATION VISIT

Beginning of Official Talks

AU042049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 4 June Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee first secretary and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, visited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. The meeting, which took place at the Boyana Residence, was attended by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Later official talks began between a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and a Mongolian party-state delegation led by Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The two delegations briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and 17th MPRP Congress.

Questions of bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed. The delegations noted with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia are strengthening and developing in all areas of life on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries. Special attention was paid to issues of Bulgarian-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The talks are taking place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with full unity of views on all issues.

Zhivkov Dinner for Tsedenbal

AU042128 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 4 June Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave an official dinner at the Boyana Residence in honor of the Mongolian party-state delegation led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; BCP Central Committee department heads; and others. The members of the Mongolian party-state delegation as well as Kostadin Gyaurov and Jamyangiyn Lhagvasuren, the two countries' ambassadors, also attended the dinner.

The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal spoke at the dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In his speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed:

The relations between our parties, countries and peoples are based on the sacred principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. I can express our mutual confidence that our present meeting promises to have a great significance for further developing the fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mongolia. At our first talks we noted already with satisfaction that our many-sided relations are constantly developing. Our mutual efforts for finding new forms and ways of effectively cooperating are meeting with success, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said.

There is no more important task now than to stop the arms race and begin real disarmament, to remove the danger of war and to strengthen peace and security. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that in order to implement this task it is necessary to coordinate the policy of the socialist community countries.

Discussing the hegemony policy of the present Beijing leadership, which allies itself with mankind's main enemies and opposes the USSR, the cradle of world socialism, and which opposes real socialism and its outposts in Asia, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that it is turning into the storm troops of the most reactionary forces.

In conclusion, he stressed that we consider it as our international duty to constantly struggle for strengthening the unity, cohesion and power of our common family--the socialist community. Bulgaria and Mongolia will continue to contribute to this highly humane task, as well as strengthening peace and detente.

In his speech Comrade Tsedenbal expressed his happiness and excitement over his new visit to beautiful Bulgaria, the country of real socialism. We are confident, he said, that the results of our meetings and talks will give a new impetus to further strengthening Bulgarian-Mongolian cooperation and will serve the interest of the entire socialist community. We are confident that their belonging to the socialist camp as well as their joint devotion to proletarian internationalism and their joint love for the USSR--the first builder of communism--causes Bulgaria and Mongolia to be the closest and most sincere of friends. Further on Comrade Tsedenbal stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the USSR and the other socialist countries, is rendering Mongolia great international support and assistance, which is a valuable contribution to accelerating the country's development.

As your successes during the years of people's power show as well as your peaceful policy, your country is making a valuable contribution to strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world. All these successes are connected with the many-sided and fruitful activity of the BCP and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the noted Bulgarian party and state leader, prominent figure of the international communist movement, the loyal Marxist-Leninist, warm internationalist and great supporter of the Bulgarian-USSR and Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship.

In conclusion, the Mongolian leader greeted the Bulgarian people on the forthcoming anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory and wished the Bulgarian people happiness and well-being as well as new successes in building the developed socialist society and the struggle for peace and security.

Continuation of Talks

AU051404 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)--The second round of formal Bulgaro-Mongolian talks between party and state delegations of the two countries, led by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, began here this morning.

The discussions on the development of bilateral relations continued today. Bulgaria and Mongolia reaffirmed their readiness to deepen and improve the forms of cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. They outlined the ways for a broader utilization of the new forms of economic cooperation. The two sides will expand their contacts in the field of joint geological prospecting, in agriculture and the food industry.

The delegations expressed satisfaction with the expanding of ties in the sphere of education, culture and science, and mapped out measures for regulating the further development of cooperation in these spheres.

Stress was laid at the talks on the enormous importance of the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and on the close cooperation with the socialist community countries for the successes of Bulgaria and Mongolia in building up socialism.

The two sides underscored the contribution of the peace and constructive policy of the Soviet Union and of the remaining socialist community countries to consolidating peace in the world.

They expressed the assurance that despite the opposition by certain imperialist circles and of the Beijing anti-Soviet and hegemonic policy, detente will continue to develop into an irreversible process.

This afternoon Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and the other members of the delegation will leave for the city of Pleven.

Visit to Pleven

AU051405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 5 June the Mongolian party-state delegation led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, arrived in Pleven. Accompanied by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Krustyu Trichkov and other officials, the delegation members were greeted by Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug BCP organization, Peturminov, chairman of the okrug people's council executive committee; members of the party okrug bureau and many citizens. From the airport the delegation headed for [name indistinct], one of the youngest cities in Pleven Okrug.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OPREA

AU042133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 4 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Gheorghe Oprea, member of the executive Political Committee of the ROP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Gheorghe Oprea conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the talks between Comrade Gheorghe Oprea and Bulgarian party and state leaders on questions of further strengthening and developing the economic cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries. The mutual will was expressed for taking further steps for implementing the agreements reached at the Bulgarian-Romanian meetings at highest level, especially the February 1979 Voden meeting. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

LD051010 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak today received Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich.

In a friendly and cordial discussion they reviewed some problems of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet communist parties and the two countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY GROUP POLITICAL CHIEF

LD050926 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Chief of the Political Administration of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia Major-General Mikhail Goglev.

Their cordial discussion concerned further promotion and expansion of all-round fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and strengthening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet armies.

JOINT COOPERATION COMMITTEE SESSION WITH BULGARIA BEGINS

LD050936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation began this afternoon at the state castle at Kolodeje, Prague. Delegations headed by Federal Vice Premier Josef Simon, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, discussed the results of the development to date of this cooperation and mapped out specific projects and tasks for the further deepening of ties between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in economics, science and technology. Special attention was paid by both sides to coordinating national economic plans for the 1981-1985 period, possibilities for cooperation in the use of licenses, and expanding exchanges of commodities.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH PORTUGAL EVALUATES TRADE TIES

LD052226 Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon (CETEKA correspondent)--The development of the goods exchange between Portugal and Czechoslovakia and the possibilities of its further increase were evaluated at the 4th session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Portuguese Commission which opened here today.

The delegations of the two countries are headed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Portuguese State Secretary for Foreign Trade Antonio Cunha.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE INVALIDS MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD050938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Ministry for War Invalids of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. The Vietnamese guests will familiarize themselves in Czechoslovakia with the activity of the union of antifascist fighters and with social security for those who took part in the antifascist struggle of our nations.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

Chnoupek Meeting

LD052020 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today received visiting UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

They discussed questions of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and UNESCO and topical international political problems.

The director-general was then a guest at a luncheon given by Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

Earlier in the day he visited the town of Lidice on the outskirts of Prague, razed by the Nazis during World War II.

Strougal Meeting

LD050928 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Visiting UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow was received today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal who appreciated the work of the world organization and the contribution of its director general towards enhancing its significance.

He assured the guest that Czechoslovakia will continue to give all-round support to UNESCO in the interest of world progress and peace.

Amadou Mahtar M'bow thanked Czechoslovakia for its assistance to the organization and voiced the conviction that this fruitful cooperation will be further increasing.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

LD311512 Prague CTK in English 0941 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The so-called European Parliament cannot be considered a spokesman for Europe, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today on the forthcoming election in the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The name "European Parliament" is an overstatement--even after the admission of Greece the EEC still comprises only one third of all states in Europe and one (?half) of it the capitalist part. The parliament's function is rather dubious even in the framework of the EEC itself since it has neither legislative nor control power and nothing will change even if the number of its deputies will increase in the forthcoming election, the daily said.

It pointed out that the public in a number of countries shows no great interest in this election--it seems that the prospects of this community are not very promising. During the more than twenty years of its existence the EEC has not succeeded in overcoming deep differences in the economic and social standard of its member states, nor has it ensured a stable development. The fact that social democratic parties call for the transformation of the EEC into a peace factor should be welcomed. However, it cannot be disregarded that the parties of the political right openly oppose detente and all-European cooperation with the aim to unite West European capitalism on the anti-socialist and anti-communist basis.

CPCZ DAILY VIEWS U.S. CONCERN OVER HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

AU301543 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 79 p 7 AU

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "Note:" "Why Did They Not Attend to This Previously?"]

[Text] The American Government is again worried about human rights. Not at home; this time it is in Iran. After the overthrow of the Mossadeq government, in which the CIA collaborated substantially--as did Richard Helms personally, who at that time was CIA director [as published] and until recently U.S. ambassador to Tehran--the American Government did not exhibit this concern. And that despite the fact that as of 1953 there was no legal progressive organization in Iran, that open mass terror reigned there, which was carried out hand in hand with the CIA branch and the SAVAK security departments, and that there were assassinations, torture, a cynical trampling underfoot of basic human rights, total spying on people and the tyrannical rule of the worst kind of reaction.

The shah's measures, which were meant to establish favorable conditions for the development of capitalism in the semifeudal rural areas and above all for the use of Iran's main riches--crude oil--for purchasing the most modern American weapons, as well as Iran's role as an ally of imperialism in the Middle East, all this was comprehensively called by the bourgeois press a "white revolution." Naturally such a revolution did not upset the United States.

The worry about the fate of SAVAK police agents, of the cruel hangmen and torturers of the Iranian people, has nevertheless upset the United States and has even led it to issue official warnings. The situation in Iran was created by the explosion of the dissatisfaction of the people's masses. After the victory of the revolution of the Iranian national democratic movement, which emerged against the abuses of the despotic regime, a regime that had received substantial support from the reactionary circles, the stormy phase of the revolution is naturally still continuing. The sharp battle of the people's masses against the vestiges of reactionary forces is, nevertheless, a purely Iranian internal affair.

As long as the Iranian revolution conducted its battle against the completely isolated monarchist regime, which was rotten through and through, Washington spoke of plans for a military intervention. As far back as January, at the Guadeloupe meeting of the leading representatives of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG, President Carter strove to persuade the participants in this meeting to cooperate in "preserving" Iran. That very same month the United States sent 12 fighter planes and 300 of its soldiers to Saudi Arabia and doubled the number of its vessels near the Iranian shores as a demonstration of power. Secretary of State Vance declared at a press conference in Washington that the same army that murdered is, in Iran, a "necessary complement of the legitimate civil government." He supported this by appealing for a "consolidation of unity." Against whom? Against the Iranian people, in whose affairs they would now like to interfere under the slogan of "human rights."

DPA REPORTS BORDER GUARD ESCAPE TO FRG

LD051115 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Munich--For the second time in a week a member of the GSSR border guard has fled to Bavaria. The Ministry of the Interior said today that a 21-year-old reached the Upper Palatinate rural district of Cham. He was in uniform and had thrown his weapon away shortly before crossing the border.

A Czechoslovak border soldier aged about 20 managed to reach Bavaria on 29 May with a loaded automatic rifle. The two men are the only fugitives so far this year to have crossed the CSSR frontier installations in Bavaria.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO MEET 20 JUNE

LD051512 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The presidiums of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly, under the chairmanship of Vaclav David, chairman of the Chamber of the People, and Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of the Nations, discussed today a proposal on the convening and organization of the next session of the chambers. They resolved to convene them on 20 June.

The deputies will discuss primarily the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1978 and some further question.

The presidiums of both chambers also discussed at their meeting today the standpoints of committees regarding the report on progress of work in perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy and standpoints of committees of both chambers regarding the report of the general prosecutor on the state of [word indistinct] and criminality.

BRIEFS

TIRE EXPORTS TO USSR--The Mitas Enterprise in Prague delivers almost 5,000 tires annually for the 3,000 Tatra terrain trucks used in crude oil refinery construction in the Tyumen Oblast, USSR. The deliveries of the new kind of tire casing developed by this enterprise will start this year, according to Soviet wishes. The enterprise is producing tires, protective materials and rubber coating in the amount of KCS 570 million annually. It has already trained 160 experts for Bulgaria and is now concentrating on cooperation with the USSR and Poland. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 79 p 6 AU]

MACHINERY EXPORTS TO USSR--The Strojexport Enterprise will export to the USSR a total of 27 repumping station blocks in the value of more than KSC 2 billion by the end of the present 5-year plan. The first station was put into operation at the beginning of 1979 near Mrakovo in Bashkirskaya Republic. Another station has begun test operations in Andreyevka in the Ukraine. The enterprise is delivering three types of stations, with an output of 1,250-3,600 cubic meters of repumped crude oil per hour. They are suitable for extreme working conditions and include housing sections for more than 50 crew members. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 79 p 6 AU]

SYMPOSIUM ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION--The 13th Heyrovsky Discussion, attended by 80 scientists from 13 countries, was opened on 22 May in Liblice. This 4-day symposium will deal with the use of electrochemical methods in environment protection and with the diagnosis of pollution and the methods of its automatic control in the atmosphere and the waters with the aid of electrochemical elimination of industrial waste. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

SEMINAR ON FUEL SAVING--The 3-day seminar on exchange of inventions, improvement proposals and rationalization measures, which opened on 22 May in Bratislava, will deal with fuel and power savings in power engineering economy and with the propagation and implementation of solutions in this sphere. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

NEW COMPUTER INSTALLED--On 22 May a computer system of the SC 1010 type, which is produced in Hungary, was put into operation in the Ostrava Institute of Computer Technology. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

ADN REPORTS POPE'S 5 JUNE ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

LD051214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, (ADN correspondent)--Pope John Paul II celebrated a mass for Catholic nuns on Tuesday morning, the 4th day of his pilgrimage through Poland, on Jasna Gora hilltop in Czestochowa, following which he will take part in the 169th conference of the Polish Episcopate.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RECENT MLADENOV VISIT

Fischer, Mladenov Toasts

LD282312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in Berlin on Monday [26 May] in honor of his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov. In thier toasts, they stressed the fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and states and their close cooperation in foreign policy.

Oskar Fischer stated that the Warsaw Pact member states had, with their new proposals at the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest, "unswervingly and persistently" continued "their initiatives for securing peace." As was stressed at this meeting, the only practical way is to consolidate the security of all states by limiting armed forces and armaments on the basis of full reciprocity. "Proof of this is the agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons." This could be a good influence on disarmament talks as a whole, stressed Oskar Fischer. Referring to peaceful coexistence, he stated that in order to implement the Helsinki Final Act, treaties and agreements which have improved the European climate so greatly should be strictly observed by all concerned.

"Attempts to unilaterally change the carefully established balance of interests have undermined the efforts for lasting detente. We will not tolerate any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries or efforts to stir up hostile campaigns against them," Fischer said.

Security has become increasingly threatened by the Beijing leaders' policy of superpower chauvinism and expansionism. Vietnam's heroic resistance and worldwide solidarity has checked the Chinese invaders. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea continue, however, to require internationalist solidarity. Likewise, the removal of the sources of conflict in the Middle East and on the African continent is also in the interests of peace.

Petur Mladenov expressed the conviction that "our present talks will help raise the effectiveness of cooperation and the coordination of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR within the framework of our socialist community of states." The Bulgarian people have followed with pleasure and satisfaction the successes of the GDR in socialist construction and also its peace-loving foreign policy, which actively serves European security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is pursuing the same foreign policy. Bulgaria attaches particularly great importance to the deepening of integration between the CEMA countries and the consolidation of the socialist community of states. "The new proposals for military detente and disarmament and the path of Helsinki, along which we are steadfastly moving, are proof of the consistent, constructive peace policy and the cooperation of the socialist community of states."

Unfortunately, there are still forces "which pursue a policy that is detrimental to peace and which, in contradiction to human reason, escalate the arms race and foment conflicts in various parts of the world," Mladenov said. The criminal aggression against Vietnam finally revealed the Chinese leaders as allies of the most reactionary imperialist forces. Bulgaria firmly supports Vietnam's constructive position and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people to preserve and consolidate its socialist achievements and also the struggle of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea for national and social liberation. Together with the other socialist fraternal states, Bulgaria stands firmly alongside the peoples of southern Africa who are fighting against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Accord Signing, Building Dedication

ID291438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 29 May 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between GDR and Bulgarian foreign ministers Oskar Fischer and Petur Mladenov, ended today. In conclusion, the foreign ministers signed an agreement on the status and activity of the culture and information centers. The agreement, based on the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in Sofia on 14 December 1977, creates greater opportunities for the culture and information centers to provide information about political, economic and cultural developments in their countries.

The (?partners) want to develop special activities for the 30th anniversary of the GDR and the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Today foreign minister Petur Mladenov also laid the foundation stone in Berlin of a new office building of the Bulgarian Embassy. At the site of the future six-story building, ambassador (?Naydenov) said that the building would be appropriate to the new scale of friendly relations.

Foreign Minister Mladenov expressed at the ceremony his conviction that the construction would further cooperation between the two fraternal countries and be a symbol of their firm friendship.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON TU DELEGATION VISIT TO SYRIA

LD281750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 28 May 79 ID

[Text] Damascus, (ADN correspondent)--The FDGB of the GDR and the Syrian Trade Union Federation see a great threat to the peace of all peoples in the stepping up of the arms race. For this reason they view the convening of a world trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament as a genuine contribution by the trade unions to the maintenance of peace. This is emphasized in a communique on the visit of an FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to Syria.

The FDGB and the Syrian Trade Union federation demand the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab areas occupied in 1967 and legitimate national rights for the Arab people of Palestine. Both sides also condemn separate agreements because they do not lead to a just peace but serve the interests of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East. [passage indistinct]

The two sides praised the struggle of the liberation movements against imperialism, Zionism, reaction, racial discrimination and exploitation in all forms in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The FDGB and the Syrian Trade Unions Federation have agreed in a labor accord to continue cooperation for 1980-81.

DPA REPORTS GDR PHILOSOPHER REMAINS IN VIENNA

ID312252 Hamburg DPA in German 2115 GMT 31 May 79 ID

[Text] Frankfurt--The well known Marxist philosopher Wolfgang Harich, who was granted permission to visit Vienna by the East Berlin authorities, does not want to return to the GDR. This is reported in the Friday edition of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. The report states that Harich said in an interview for the paper that he wanted to settle in Austria and dedicate himself to the ecological movement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FDJ NATIONAL FESTIVAL

Honecker on FDJ Achievements

DW311618 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1428 GMT 31 May 79 DW

[Speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker on 31 May at the SED Central Committee headquarters in Berlin on the occasion of the Free German Youth National Festival--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, dear comrades: On behalf of our party Central Committee I express my cordial thanks for the report on the results of the FDJ Drive 30 given by Comrade Egon Krenz. It conveys an impressive picture of the achievements by which our youth is strengthening its socialist fatherland and is implementing the resolutions adopted by the 9th SED Congress, while at the same time it shows that great work done by our Free German Youth. All this is a worthy contribution in honor of the 30th anniversary of our socialist German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Your report which has deeply impressed all members and candidate members of the Politburo has shown anew what 30 years of the GDR mean in the life of our people. Decade by decade, year by year a new generation of socialist builders is growing up, and in many meetings foreign guests time and again have been expressing their admiration of its patriotic and internationalist attitude. Indeed, one of the most beautiful things in our republic is our youth, our socialist youth organization, the Free German Youth. [applause]

The founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil was a turning point in the history of the German people, in the history of Europe. What no system of capitalist exploitation can bring about has been achieved by socialism on German soil, dear friends. It has created a true father and of the people, a true fatherland of the youth. [applause] It is in the German Democratic Republic that the world-changing ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are becoming a reality. Here we are fulfilling the legacy of the revolutionary protagonists of the best forces of humanism and progress in the history of our people. Closely allied with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries our republic has a clear perspective. In the GDR the youth lives in social security and has access to all educational possibilities. It can take an active part in wielding power and in the shaping of society and it can fully develop its abilities and talents. This, dear friends, is a significant revolutionary achievement, a great advantage of socialism.

As you know, it has always been a principle of our party of giving our youth full confidence and at the same time high responsibilities. This principle has proved extremely successful, as the development has shown. Our German Democratic Republic is the work of many generations, and the youth has always helped accomplishing and protecting it. In the ranks of the Free German Youth, closely rallied around our party, innumerable young people became avant-gardists of socialist building. They attained great achievements and set examples. Many of those who today have responsible positions in the party and state, in the economy, sciences, and culture, as well as in our armed forces have come from the Free German Youth. The first cosmonaut of the GDR, Sigmund Jaehn, the first German to have been in space, also came from the rank of the FDJ, from the ranks of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization. For this we express our special thanks to our socialist youth organization and its Pioneer organization Ernst Thaelmann today, several months before the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, there is in fact no significant task of our socialist society in whose tackling the youth would not have an active and successful share. It is one of the first at the front if the economic productivity of our country is to be strengthened. It proves its internationalist attitude and abilities in the far-reaching projects of socialist economic integration. The intellectual and cultural life in our republic also is coined by our youth. It meets its responsibility for the defense of our socialist achievements in an honorable way. And the fact that our socialist state enjoys a good reputation as a result of its solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggles in the world very largely also is due to the members of the Free German Youth.

In your great movement for the preparation of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic everybody wants to prove his skill and stand the test in vying for the best performance. The most important thing here is the firm will to serve the wellbeing of the people. For the further shaping of the evolved socialist society your initiative is offering a wide field. The activists of the first hour of our new building rightly enjoy a high prestige. Likewise it is a matter of honor to tackle the tasks of the present. Conscientiously do I work everyday, master difficulties, and stand any tests, as well as pave the way for what is new in our life.

The many deeds you have reported here not only strengthen our socialist state but also are important for its future which has been clearly outlined in the resolutions of the 9th party congress.

It is through the greater performance by every individual that we are creating the prerequisites for the constant enhancement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people. During the local elections that were recently held the citizens of the German Democratic Republic once again have endorsed with great approval this policy of our party and government. It is in keeping with the responsibility of the socialist youth organization as the advocate of the interests of their entire youth of the German Democratic Republic that more than 20,000 members of the Free German Youth were elected members of the local people's assemblies. We wish them full success in their work in the service of the people and its youth. [applause]

Dear friends, we can quite justly say in the 30th year of the German Democratic Republic that the Free German Youth has been fulfilling with outstanding results its tasks as the helper and fighting reserve of the party of the working class. The Free German Youth, the Pioneer organization Ernst Thaelmann, the youth of the German Democratic Republic are worthy of its revolutionary tradition. It is the firm conviction of the Central Committee of our party that they are a solid assault party of socialism on German soil. [applause]

Dear friends, dear comrades, you will now receive the honor flags of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. They are an award to the best, and with them we combine the recognition of all good feats under the FDJ Drive 30. The honor flags bear the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. Thus they are showing on what great traditions we are proceeding, by what models we are acting. Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck devoted all their lives to the revolutionary struggle of the working class and all working people. Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck embody the unchangable loyalty to the revolutionary ideals of Marxism-Leninism, the love for the people, and the profound friendship with the Soviet Union. [strong applause]

You, dear friends, may take pride in having won the honor flags in struggle. To all basic organizations receiving this award I convey most cordial congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and on behalf of the Politburo. [applause] I wish the members of the Free German Youth further successes in the preparation of the 30th anniversary of our socialist German Democratic Republic. [long, strong applause, cheers]

Honecker Youth Roll Call Address

DW012122 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2025 GMT 1 Jun 79 DW

[Speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at FDJ roll call within the framework of the Berlin FDJ National Festival on Marx-Engels Square--live]

[Text] Dear friends, dear comrades, the festival fire has been ignited. Here, in the heart of our capital, on this square of Berlin so rich on tradition, your great manifestation heralds that the youth of the German Democratic Republic is prepared at all times to strengthen its socialist fatherland. [applause]

At this festive moment the cordial greeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany goes to you. The delegates of the Free German Youth from all parts of our republic of the more than 2.3 million members of the Free German Youth. [strong applause, cheers]

Dear friends, you have devoted your organizational rally to the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. This is a fine expression of the profound affinity of the young generation with the revolutionary work which our people is performing in the land of birth of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Thirty years of worker-peasant power in the German Democratic Republic are proof of the fact that socialism alone is capable of giving the youth a true homeland, a safe future. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends, you have not come to our capital empty-handed. With the FDJ drive "GDR 30" you have made a great contribution toward the implementation of the decisions of the 9th Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. For this I would like to express the gratitude of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to you, all members of the Free German Youth and the Pioneer Organization Ernst Thaelmann. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends, at the same time I congratulate all FDJ basic organizations which have won the award of a Red Honor Flag of the party with the pictures of the great sons of the German people, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. [applause] Dear friends, 3 decades ago the center of Berlin was the theater of a powerful demonstration of the youth. It welcomed the founding of the first state of the workers and peasants on German soil and cheered the first president of the German Democratic Republic, our comrade, Wilhelm Pieck. [strong applause]

Everyone of those who participated in the demonstration at the time felt the greatness of the hour. The founding of the German Democratic Republic was a turning point in the history of the German people, a turning point in the history of Europe. The victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism cleared the road to a new future also for the German people. Our people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany utilized the chance offered. The German Democratic Republic emerged as the new, the socialist Germany which broke with the reactionary past once and for all and in which everything is being done that war will never again emanate from German soil. [strong applause, cheers]

Dear friends, in the 30th year of the German Democratic Republic we can say full of pride that the work of our people has borne rich fruit. No effort and no sacrifice has been in vain. The youth has always been in the first rank of the builders of socialism, and that is the way it is today too. I am profoundly convinced that this will hold true also in the future, for socialism alone gives the youth a present and a future in which it is worthwhile to live and to fight. [strong applause]

Dear friends, the flame of your festival merges (?veritably) symbolically the eternal flares of the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism Unter den Linden and of the Treptow Memorial. You are implementing the legacy of the fighters of the antifascist resistance, you are implementing the legacy of the soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army who gave their lives for the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist barbarism, for the liberation of our people. Your love of the German Democratic Republic, your profound alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, your solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces in the world are expressing that the youth of the German Democratic Republic is fighting on the right side of the barricade as the youth of the new era. [strong applause, cheers]

Dear friends, 3 decades of the German Democratic Republic have brought great, historical changes in the life of our people. All of us can strike a good balance on the occasion of the 30th anniversary. It allows us to look toward the future with pride and optimism. The material and cultural standard of living of the working people has increased. The state in which you have grown up today is among the ten strongest industrial nations in the world. It has a high level of cultural development. Your parents, your brothers and sisters, yourself have created all this in diligent work. We want to do yet a lot for the benefit of the people and its youth, and we are certain that in this respect, too, you will again be fighting in the first, the foremost line. [applause]

Dear friends, in the further organization of the evolved socialist society in the German Democratic Republic, new, great tasks are awaiting us in accordance with the decisions of the 9th party congress. Nothing will fall into our lap by itself. New successes can be scored only in struggle, full employment, prosperity of the people, and stability for our course also in the future. What we are doing for the well-being of the people simultaneously serves the happiness of coming generations. We have openly presented our goals in the program of the party. Their implementation is of extremely great revolutionary significance. As a result the social life of our people will be changed fundamentally so as to be good and beautiful. And nobody, dear friends and comrades, will succeed in halting us on this road toward the future. For socialism and the youth party and youth belong together for all times. [strong applause, shouts: "SED", "FDJ"]

Dear friends, days full of experience have now begun for you. You will see for yourselves how rapidly our capital is growing, how new and beautiful things have emerged and are emerging in it. You, the FDJ members from all bezirke, considerably share in this. Here in Berlin everybody can feel particularly clearly the heartbeat of our German Democratic Republic. It is a flourishing, constantly strengthening country which is implementing the ideals of socialism and peace in the community with the Soviet Union and all other fraternal states. Thereby we contribute to the gigantic work of the renewal of the world by whose symbols our epoch is marked, under the sign of socialism, under the sign of peace. [strong applause]

Dear friends, comrades, I wish the organizational meeting of the Free German Youth a full success and to all of you unforgettable days here in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. [applause, cheers]. The National Youth Festival is hereby opened. Forward, dear friends and comrades, to the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. [last passage almost drowned out by applause and cheers]

Sindermann Talk to Youth Deputies

DW031058 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 2 Jun 79 DW

[Excerpt from speech by SED Politburo member and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann during a meeting with FDJ people's deputies in the People's Chamber; date not given--recorded]

[Text] I feel that the greatest achievement on our part has been the fact that so many young people already are capable of assuming a high degree of responsibility so as to have a say in decision-making on state affairs and to organize the proportionate development of all branches of our socialist state. It is a great art of political leadership of a state.

In a socialist democracy one is really responsible to the voters. This means, moreover, that you must not only report to the voters what you have done. Perfecting socialist democracy means engaging constantly more voters in decision-making on state affairs. It must be our objective to enlist all citizens in the decision-making of the state. After all, what matters is to defend their interests.

Thus, the citizens advance many proposals, advocate many views, and they have many wishes, too. All this is but natural. And you do not always find an answer to many questions, or only with difficulty. Besides, much that is advanced in the way of proposals often cannot be incorporated in our decision-making because they go beyond the state of development, wishes which we can fulfill only in the following periods, for example, in our housing construction program.

A deputy of the socialist power organs does not excel by being an opportunist, wanting to do right by everybody. He excels by explaining to the citizens and soliciting their understanding for the decisions he himself helps to take, and by recruiting the citizens for helping in the implementation of the decisions. It is an extremely complicated job, as will be averred by all those who have been doing that job for a long time already. It is necessary to react tactfully to everything, not to tolerate any red tape, come out against any unjust treatment of people. It is necessary to be honest with the people, to tell them the truth about where we stand, what we can do, what we want to achieve, and also about what we cannot, and cannot yet, do.

It is this truthfulness, sincerity, and honesty which allows us to gain the trust of the voters more and more. I am saying this so simply yet I personally know from my own experience that it is not simple at all and that patience is a great revolutionary characteristic, that these dialogs require convincing force and a high degree of discipline in order not to react with administrative resentment or bureaucratically. But how else should socialist personalities grow than through this constant contact and in this defense of the interest of the people? And thus we can say against all foolish bourgeois theories: The youth is mature for assuming such a responsibility, not only because it is an educated young generation, not only because this educated youth holds a solid class viewpoint, but above all because this youth wants to get ahead, because the youth will also be the builder of the communist society. This is the basis of our responsible work and your responsible activites in the people's assemblies.

Awards to Youth Brigades

LD011900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A total of 200 collectives were today awarded the honorary title "Outstanding GDR Youth Collective" for exemplary work in strengthening and protecting the GDR. At a festive ceremony in the Council of State building representatives of these collectives received scrolls from Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politboro and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The GDR premier paid tribute to the responsible work carried out by the more than 31,000 youth brigades in the GDR. They proved themselves to be true fighting collectives of the working class for increasing the GDR's economic efficiency and also as places of communist education and self-education.

Politburo Discussions With Youth

LD041038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Political discussions with young people were held in Berlin on Saturday by 17 members and candidate members of the SED Politburo. In the building of the People's Chamber its president, Horst Sindermann, discussed with young deputies their tasks as representatives of the people. In the local government elections 2 weeks ago over one-fifth of the more than 200,000 deputies who won seats in the various assemblies were under 25.

Discussions were conducted also by other party officials who formerly belonged to the workers youth movement like Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Konrad Naumann, Paul Verner and Inge Lange. Talks were held at the Karl Marx SED Party College, Humboldt University, the Academy of Sciences and houses of culture in the GDR capital.

Members of the government also continued their discussions with delegates to the FDJ rally. A group of young workers and students, pupils, apprentices and members of various trades, for instance listened with interest to an exposition on problems in international affairs by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, while Minister of Education Margot Honecker discussed questions of education with the festival participants.

Verner, Mittag Speeches

LD041039 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In Marzahn, Paul Verner said that FDJ members, free from exploitation of man by man, unemployment and social rejection, are proving themselves as loyal assistants and comrades in arms of the party. Guenter Mittag described as the most important concern of young workers the attitude of each individual to the fighting task of reliably fulfilling the plan every day. In the Congress Hall in Alexander-Platz he stressed that the present is just as revolutionary as 30 years ago and must be imbued with the same passion and militant readiness.

BRIEFS

INTERMEDIATE CROPS HARVEST--Cooperative farmers and workers of plant production enterprises have thus far harvested winter intermediate crops on 36.8 percent of the some 420,000 hectares under such crops. Some of these crops are being immediately delivered to the agricultural production cooperatives and state farms for animal production whereas the major portion is being silaged or processed in drying plants or sugar refineries. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

BREZHNEV SENDS THANKS FOR GREETINGS DURING BUDAPEST VISIT

AU051828 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 3 AU

["Comrade Brezhnev's Letter of Thanks to the Editorial Office of NEPSZBADSAG"]

[Text] Dear Comrades, during the visit of the Soviet party-government delegation to Hungary, many letters and telegrams arrived at my address from the collectives of industrial enterprises, agricultural producer cooperatives and educational institutes and from individuals.

We were very pleased to receive the greetings and good wishes addressed to our delegation and the Soviet people. In their letters and telegrams they express their appreciation for the CPSU's peace-loving Lenninist foreign policy and fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian people.

Permit me to express, on behalf of the Soviet delegation and myself, through the editorial office of NEPSZABADSAG, my sincere thanks to all those who have sent their greetings and good wishes to the Soviet delegation. We thank the residents of beautiful Budapest for the cordial reception they accorded to our delegation. We regard it as a manifestation of sincere friendship and esteem for our country, party and the Soviet people.

Dear Friends, I wish you additional great successes, happiness and the prosperity of your socialist fatherland.

1 June 1979,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV DINNER SPEECH, 'JOINT STATEMENT'

For PRAVDA reportage on the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at a 31 May dinner in Budapest, and the "joint statement" issued on Brezhnev's visit to Hungary, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BLAS ROCA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD052024 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Parliament, a delegation of the People's Power National Assembly of the Cuban Republic under the leadership of Blas Roca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and president of the National Assembly, arrived in Budapest today for an official, friendly visit.

MTI REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF CUBAN PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

LD050906 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--Manuel Diaz, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the CC's economic and administration department, paid a visit to Hungary at the head of a party workers' delegation at the invitation of the HSWP CC between May 31 and June 4.

The delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The guests carried on talks at the HSWP CC's party economy and administration department and studied the HSWP's party economy.

HUNGARIAN CHURCH OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN POLAND

LD052032 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Janos Barabas reports from Warsaw.

Invited by the Polish Episcopacy on the occasion of the Polish visit of Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Episcopacy, and Jozsef Czerhati, diocesan bishop of Pecs and secretary of the Hungarian Episcopacy, have arrived in Poland. Laszlo Lekai left straight from the Warsaw airport for Czestochowa where he is to participate in celebrations being organized in honour of the pope.

In a short statement given at the airport, Laszlo Lekai said that he was happy to travel to Czestochowa, a place of pilgrimage set up by the Esztergom Ozseb canon of the Palos denomination.

The head of the Hungarian church is to return to Hungary on Thursday.

KURTOVIC-LED SAWPY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD051324 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--Invited by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [HPPF], a delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia, headed by Todo Jurtovic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (? and president) of the Federal Conference, arrived in Budapest today. At the Ferihegy Airport the delegation was met by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary general of the National Council of the HPPF.

FINNISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD060132 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--Invited by the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, headed by Deputy Secretary General Erkki Kivimakki, member of the Political Committee, arrived in Budapest today. The delegation includes Reiag Kalamakuri, member of the CC, and Pertti Periniva, secretary of the Lapland party district.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

Gniezno Departure, Jasna Gora Homily

LD051348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today was the 3d day of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. We hand over to our reporters:

This is Gabarzewo on Gniezno Blonia. After his meeting with the faithful, which ended late last night, His Holiness John Paul II arrived this morning at the place from which he was due to take off at 0830. The pope was being seen off on behalf of the metropolitan of Gniezno by the primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski: [begin recording]

[Wyszynski] Holy Father, we are grateful that you have marked the importance of Gniezno and the piast way, the first metropolitan seat in Poland and the work of the clergy. [applause] We thank you once more for the fact that thanks to the (?efforts) of the Holy See the Gniezno metropolitan has returned to the ancient northern routes, to the Baltic, and has been able to organize new dioceses there and to work solidly for the eternal glory of Poland.

[Announcer] Pope John Paul II approaches the microphone:

[Pope John Paul II] I want to bid farewell to you all once again and to thank you again. (?There is still much work to be done). When I passed by I saw the working people who came out to wave to the pope, and I said: May God bless your work, may God bless all of the enormous work of the Poles. [applause] I am glad that we do not forget that this (?truth) is built of human hearts and is also based on prayer. May God bless the work and prayers of the Poles. [applause]

This time this is really my final word. [laughter] I would be ungrateful if I did not thank here all those who arranged my stay in Gniezno, and before that in Warsaw. As far as the administrative authorities are concerned a lot of care was put into those preparations, and with such discretion. I would like to say a good word for the organizers on the administrative side, voivodship and state (?organizers). I meet everywhere the health service; I greet them and I say: Glory to the Polish Health Service. God bless you. [applause]

And, finally, since I have been pope I have been escorted by the police all the time--such is my fate [laughter, applause]. This is how it is in Rome, this is how it was in Mexico. When the pope says he wants to go somewhere, out of the Vatican, if only 100 meters, there is a problem at once as to how many security men or police are required. [Words indistinct] I would like to thank the Polish security service and the Polish militia [applause] for performing their service so carefully and so discreetly.

I think, my Lord, you can now let your servant go in peace, as I think I have thanked everyone, and if I have not thanked them with my mouth I thank them with my heart. The mouth does not usually manage to keep up with the heart, and this is happening now, so let the heart tell you the rest. A holy mass will be celebrated here in a moment but I must fly to Jasna Gora.

[Announcer] Pope John Paul II enters one of the two large, white helicopters which have been laid on specially; the helicopter takes to the air and, making a wide circle over Gniezno common, sets course for Czestochowa. [music]

It is 0945. The special helicopter has landed near the cathedral in Czestochowa. On alighting from the helicopter, John Paul II is greeted by members of the church hierarchy with Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakow metropolitan, the Czestochowa ordinary, general of the Paulist Order and prior of the Jasna Gora Monastery. The pope and his retinue were greeted by the representatives of administrative authorities of the Czestochowa Voivodship and town; Josef Grygiel, chairman of the voivodship people's council and Miroslaw Wierzbicki, the Czestochowa Voivodship governor.

The distinguished guest was greeted by the faithful along his route, decoarted with religious symbols and the Polish and papal flags.

On the way to Jasna Gora, the pope passed the monument erected by the inhabitants of Czestochowa in gratitude, for th Soviet Army's liberation of the town in January 1945. Everyone remembers that thanks t. the lightning attack of the Soviet tank troops, both the town and Jasna Gora Monastery were preserved. Both had been mined by the German invaders.

John Paul II will reside in the Paulist Order's monastery over the next few days. The church and the monastery on Jasna Gora are a treasury of national relics. The famous Paulist monastery was founded in the 14th century by Wladyslaw, the Opole prince. For 6 centuries it has housed various valuable collections connected with the rich national heritage. It is 1100; the festive mass to be celebrated by Pope John Paul II is beginning on Jasna Gora. Together with the pope and the Polish Episcopate are also taking part the faithful who have arrived from the neighboring areas. [choral singing]

[Pope John Paul II] Poles have become used to connecting all the countless affairs of their lives--various moments in life, whether joyful or sad, particularly the important moments, ones of decisive importance, entailing responsibility, as for instance choosing one's path in life, or one's vocation, or the birth of one's child, or the secondary school leaving certificate, the matura, or so many other affairs--with this place, with this sanctuary; Poles have become used to bringing all their problems to Jasna Gora, to tell their mother all, everything.

Not only is her image here, one of the best known and most revered the world over, she is present here in some strange way. She is present here in the mystery of Christ and the church--this is what the Ecumenical Council proclaims. She is present for all, for every one of those who makes the pilgrimage to her, if only in their soul and hearts, if only by the last breath of life within them, if they cannot do so otherwise.

When, following Pius XII's death, Pope John XXIII was chosen to be the head of Peter's capital, his first words after the conclave spoken to the Polish primate were connected with Jasna Gora. He recalled his previous ties with this place, as the apostolic delegate in Bulgaria. Most of all, he asked for permanent prayers to the mother of God for his new tasks. This request was granted at Jasna Gora every day, not only during the pontificate of John XXIII but also during his successor's pontificate.

We all know how much Pope Paul VI wanted to come here as a pilgrim. He was so closely connected with Poland, through the initial stages of his work at the Warsaw nuncio's office. He was the pope who did so much to normalize church life in Poland, especially concerning Poland's present western and northern territories. He was a pope of our millenium. [applause]

Like John XXIII, Paul VI, John Paul I, I too count on your prayers at the foot of the Jasna Gora portrait. [applause] [end recording]

5 June Czestochowa Activities

LD052306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II spent this, the 4th day of his visit and pilgrimage to Poland, in Czestochowa. In the morning the pope celebrated mass on Jasna Gora for nuns throughout Poland. John Paul II addressed a homily on the subject of nuns' calling. The pope also held a consultation at the Jasna Gora Cloister with provincials and superiors of nun communities.

Then, with the participation of Pope John Paul II, the 169th Plenary Conference of the Polish Espiscopate opened and was chaired by the Polish primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. The pope delivered a speech during the deliberations. The speech was devoted to the place and role of the church in Poland and in the present-day world.

In the afternoon, at the Jasna Gora summit, John Paul II said with the pilgrims the Angelus and blessed them. The pope also met the Scientific Council of the episcopate. In the afternoon John Paul II celebrated a festive mass at Jasna Gora which was concelebrated by the bishops of Wroclaw, Opole and Gorzow Wielkopolski. During the mass the pope delivered a speech addressed to the faithful who had arrived from the age-old piast-dynasty lands, Lower Silesia, Opole Voivodship and Lubuska land. The pope recalled some excerpts from the centuries-old Polish history of Silesia while at the same time conveying his votive offering to the sanctuary in Trzehnica connected with the name of Jadwiga, the wife of the [words indistinct] Prince Henryk Brodaty. The pope also spoke of the need for justice and love between people. Speaking of the mission of the present-day church John Paul II stressed that he saw this as being fruitful service for the sake of unity and reconciliation in the world today and for the sake of peace.

Further Report on Activities

LD052300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today is the fourth day of the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland; we hand over to our reporters in Czestochowa:

Here in Czestochowa another day of the religious visit to Poland by John Paul II began with Holy Mass at the Jasna Gora said by John Paul II for the nuns. Here are parts of the mass and sermon by his holiness.

[Pope--begin recording] I turn to you, dear sisters, and I wholeheartedly rejoice at meeting you today at the feet of Our Lady of Jasna Gora. You have come in great numbers from throughout Poland to take part in the pilgrimage of your compatriot, called by Christ as Simon once was, who was ordered to leave his homeland and assume the succession of the bishop's seat in Rome.

The calling of women is one of the most beautiful among all those spoken of by scripture to us. The subject finds particular incarnation in Mary, who said: Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it done to me according to thy word. I think, dear sisters, that these words are deeply reflected in the calling and sisterhood of each of you. The calling is often discreet, close to the human heart, and thus particularly suitable for a woman [words indistinct], destined to be a sister and mother. This calling is at the heart of your convent vocation.

As the bishop of Rome, I ask you to be mothers and sisters to all people in the church, which Christ in his love and grace entrusted to me. True, as a pilgrim at today's meeting this is all I have to say, but there are many other things which are difficult to say. For the sake of each of you, for the sake of all you convent families, for the sake of the whole mother's and sister's world, for the sake of convent sisters in Poland, and for the sake of new callings for that splendid evangelical way, I am going to perform the Holy Sacrifice together with my brother bishops, and also with the participation of all pilgrims gathered here. Amen. [applause] [end recording]

At 1000 with the participation of the pope the 169th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate of Poland began under the chairmanship of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland.

[Begin recording] Here in Jasna Gora it is now midday. Pope John Paul II together with members of the episcopate and the believers says the Angelus. [singing and prayers lasting 2 mins.]

[Pope] We will give the blessing in Latin because various episcopates are here, and the language which all bishops know is still Latin. [blessing followed by crowd's responses] [end recording]

In the meadows surrounded by greenery at the foot of Jasna Gora is a crowd of many thousands of believers: the black cassocks of priests, the white, brown and black habits of monks and convent sisters, the regional costumes of delegations from parishes and dioceses of neighboring voivodships, and also the colorful summer dresses of pilgrims. I see among the pilgrims former inmates from Hitlerite extermination camps. It is nearly 1700, the mass is started by a fanfare of trumpets, the so-called old royal fanfare [word indistinct] Jasna Gora.

The pope is coming out, accompanied by the church hierarchy and priests. During the mass the pope is going to speak to the believers.

[Pope--live or recorded] Jesus Christ be praised; my dear brothers and sisters, beloved compatriots, you have given me enormous joy today by coming to the Jasna Gora from the prehistoric lands of Pisst, from Lower Silesia, the Opole region and from Lubusc. You make me joyful by coming today with your pastoral leaders on a pilgrimage with so many people. [applause]

Allow me to take here the privilege of host to greet again and again new visitors from abroad arriving for the St Stanislaw celebrations; today I wish to greet a new guest whom we will know well, who arrived from the United States but who bears a Polish name: Cardinal Jam Krol. [applause] We know that he is the archbishop of the Philadelphia archdiocese, the city which has the most beautiful name in the United States, meaning brotherly love. In the spirit of brotherly love we welcome him here, we the compatriots of his parents and ancesters. [applause]

The saints whom we have mentioned here today before Our Lady of Jasna Gora have for centuries provided us with a witness to the unity among compatriots and reconciliation between nations. It is this unity and reconciliation that I would wish for you, and it is for them that I pray most earnestly, [applause] so that the world might enjoy peace, so that Europe might enjoy peace and stability, so that our fatherland might enjoy peace and respect of its right of citizenship among all nations of Europe and the world. [applause] [end recording]

Address on Church Freedom

WA051651 London REUTER in English 1628 GMT 5 Jun 79 WA

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, June 5, REUTER--Pope John Paul today urged Poland's Roman Catholic bishops to seek further freedoms for the church from the country's communist rulers.

The pontiff told the 70 bishops during a meeting at the ancient Jasna Gora (Mountain of Light) Monastery that he backed their efforts to obtain a workable agreement with the communist government.

The pope said that the Polish bishops' efforts "clearly show that authentic dialogue must respect the convictions of believers, ensure all the rights of citizens and also the normal conditions for the activity of the church as a religious community to which the vast majority of Poles belong."

The pope said he knew that negotiations with the communist government would not be easy "because it takes place between two concepts of the world which are diametrically opposed."

The pope also said that the Vatican welcomed diplomatic ties with all nations, thus clearly inviting the establishment of diplomatic relations between Warsaw and the Holy See.

The pope's hard-hitting speech was not immediately available to the press, but REUTERS obtained one of the few copies that filtered out to correspondents.

A well-placed Vatican source said the Polish bishops did not want reporters to obtain copies of the speech until they had studied it themselves.

Although church-state relations have improved in Poland, the Polish bishops have for years been seeking an agreement with the Polish Government which would give them some access to the state-controlled media and formal legal recognition of the church. No mass had been broadcast on the state-controlled television network until the day when Pope John Paul was installed as pontiff last October.

The Polish bishops have also been seeking job equality for Catholics--attending mass regularly can block promotion in many walks of life in Poland--and less atheistic propaganda.

The pope said that although dialogue between the church and the communist authorities was not easy, it was necessary both for the nation and for the good of individuals.

But he recommended that clarity and adherence to moral principle should be observed in such negotiations.

"In the future there must be clarity in the principles of procedure---regarding both the attitude of clergy and lay people and the status of individual institutions," he said.

The pope said the question of normalizing relations between church and state Poland had to be seen in the light of the 1962-65 Vatican Council's declaration on religious freedom, which directly tallied with what was laid down in the constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

"It is clear that the concrete application of these principles can only respond to the idea of religious freedom when it takes into consideration the real needs of the church linked with her many-sided activity," he added.

Restating his words to Polish Communist Party Leader Edward Gierek after his arrival in Warsaw last Saturday, Pope John Paul said normalization of church-state relations fell within the frame of "fundamental human rights."

"The normalization of church-state relations constitutes a practical proof of respect for this right and for all its consequences in the life of the political community," the pontiff said.

He argued that the Polish state could only express the full sovereignty of the nation by recognizing the church's role in national life since Poland emerged as a state 1,000 years ago.

He admitted his remarks entered into the field of politics, but countered that political activity found its "proper meaning in solicitude for people's good."

Although it has unlikely that his comments today would be published by the state-controlled press, the pontiff's address will almost certainly be divulged in churches throughout the country.

ANSA on Church Freedom Address

AU052033 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] Czestochowa, 5 June (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II highlighted his visit to Poland today with a [words indistinct] in this predominantly Catholic communist country.

The Polish-born pope made his [words indistinct] normalization, for religious freedom and for human rights today behind the closed doors of [words indistinct] 77 bishops attending.

The pope also stressed the need for a solid "hierarchic order in the church."

"Normalization is... a practical demonstration of the fact that the state wants to manifest its full sovereignty over the nation," John Paul said.

Taking pains to put in request for normalized church-state relations in Poland in a broader European perspective, the pope linked this country's problems to what he termed "the tradition of European thinking", which involves "human rights" and "ethical" considerations.

He cited the Catholic Church's "social doctrine" in this regard to assert that Europe would have to turn to Christianity if it wanted to regain its underlying unity.

The pope started his speech with an exaltation of the Polish Episcopate's historic unity and his own recollections of twenty-years experience inside it. It was this experience, he said, that "enabled me to approach the problematic nature of the contemporary church in its universal dimension".

In his remarks about church-state relations in general, and in the East in particular, the pope made several references to his January 12 address to the diplomatic corps at the Vatican. He laid the stress on the church's availability to cooperate with "all countries and all men of good will".

John Paul invited several representatives of the European episcopate to today's meeting, including Italian Archbishop Alberto Ballestero of Turin and delegations from Hungary, Yugoslavia and West Germany.

He urged an applause for the Italian Episcopate, "the biggest of Europe", as a sign of "sympathy and cordiality" and he hugged Msgr. Ballestero in front of everyone. The archbishop of Turin is due to be made a cardinal in a June 30 concistory at the Vatican.

Sermon at Jasna Gora

LD051912 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

["Sermon" by Pope John Paul II at an outdoor mass celebrated in Jasna Gora -- live]

[Text] (?Praised be Jesus Christ). My dear brothers and sisters, beloved fellow countrymen you have given me enormous joy today by arriving at Jasna Gora from the prehistoric lands of piast, Lower Silesia, Opole and Lubusz. You have given me joy by arriving today here with your pastoral leaders in such numerous pilgrimages from the Wroclaw metropolitan area. I welcome you all, I welcome Wroclaw Archdiocese [applause] I welcome Opole Diocese [applause], I welcome [name indistinct] I welcome your pastoral leaders, the Wroclaw metropolitan, Henryk [applause] and the auxiliary bishops of Wroclaw [applause] the bishop of Opole, Alfons [applause] and the auxiliary bishops of Opole [applause]. I welcome the bishop of Gorzow, Wilhelm [applause] with whom I am particularly closely connected by having the same day of appointment to the bishopric. [applause] I also welcome his auxiliary bishop, Paul, whom I consecrated to the post of bishop a long time ago. [applause] I ask you, and above all I ask your pastoral leaders, upon their return to Wroclaw to pay my respects to and say prays at the grave of Cardinal Boleslaw Kominek, Wroclaw metropolitan, God rest his soul. [applause] I had particularly strong bonds of friendship with him right until his death.

I also ask you to make similar votive offerings and prayers in Opole at the tomb of the late Bishop Franciszek (Jopp), to whom I owe so much, and finally in Gorzow at the tomb of the late Bishop (Bengsch). [applause]

I also ask you pilgrims, participants in today's meeting with Pope John Paul II at Jasna Gora, to greet on my behalf all fellow countrymen living in their millions in Lower Silesia, Opole and Lubusz, to greet all your priests and pastors, religious sisters, religious families, and above all to greet the entire community of the Lord's people and the Polish nation living in those lands. [applause] And allow me to take here the privilege of host to greet again and again new visitors from abroad arriving among us for the St Stanislaw's celebrations. Today I wish to greet a new guest whom we all know well who arrives from the United States but carries a Polish name: Cardinal Jan Krol. [prolonged applause] We know that he is the Archbishop of Philadelphia Archdiocese in the United States--a town which has the most beautiful name in the United States, meaning "brotherly love."

In the spirit of brotherly love we greet you [words indistinct]. These are, for the time being, all greetings of welcome--it is enough. And now allow me to convey a particular votive offering from Jabna Gora to the Sanctuary of St Jadwiga at Trzebnica near Wroclaw. [applause]

It is an Easter candle, which I have brought from Rome, and a chalice for the Trzebnica Sanctuary. As you well know, I have particular reasons to present this votive offering, which at the moment Wroclaw metropolitan is receiving from me. [applause]

I have particular reasons for it--the providence of God in his unspoken judgement had chosen 16 October 1978 as a turning point in my life. On 16 October the church in Poland worships St Jadwiga Slaska, hence I consider it my duty to give today this votive offering to the metropolitan of Wroclaw for a saint, who as the patron of neighboring nations, is also the patron of the day the first Pole was elected to St Peter's See. [applause]

I give this votive offering as if to the hands of all pilgrims who today arrived in such large numbers at Jasna Gora from all of Lower Silesia. I would ask that after you return home, take this papal votive offering to the sanctuary in Trzebinica, which had become a new homeland by choice for St Jadwiga, just as my new homeland, by Christ's choice, has become Rome. [applause]

Let my votive offering add to a long history of sometimes very difficult human events--and at the same time deeds of God's providence--which are connected with the sanctuary in Trsebinica and with your entire land. St Jadwiga the wife of Henryk Pobozny from Piast Dynasty, called Brodaty, came from the Bavarian family of Andek. In the history of our fatherland, and indirectly in all Europe of the 13th century, she appeared as the courageous women mentioned with such joy in the holy scriptures. We particularly remember the event of which the hero was the son of St Jadwiga, Prince Henryk Pobozny.

It was he who successfully stood up to the Tartar invasion of 1241 which came from the East, from Asia, right across Poland, and was only stopped here in Silesia, near Lignica, despite the fact that Henryk Pobozny fell in the mortal combat. Nevertheless, the Tartars were forced to withdraw, and never again went that far west. His heroic deed was inspired by his mother, who encouraged him and offered his battle near Lignica to Christ on the cross. Her heart paid with the death of her son for peace and security of her numerous subjects, and also for neighboring lands, and all of Western Europe.

During these events St Jadwiga was a widow and devoted the remaining years of her life to God by entering the abbey in Trzebinica founded by her. She ended her saintly life there in 1243. The canonization of St Jadwiga was made speedily in 1267, not long after the canonization in 1253 of St Stanislaw, who has been worshiped by the church in Poland as its own patron. This year, on the 900th anniversary of the death of St Stanislaw in Krakow on Skalka, I would like--as the first pope who is the son of the Polish people, who is a successor of St Stanislaw in his capital in Krakow, and was elected to St Peter's See on St Jadwiga's day--to add my own personal offering for her sanctuary in Trzebnica, to symbolize another stage in the many centuries of history in which we are all participants.

May I link with this offering my warm good wishes to all participants in this holiest eucharist which we are today celebrating in Jasna Gora. The saints we have mentioned here today before Our Lady of Jasna Gora have for centuries provided us with witness of the unity among compatriots and reconciliation between nations. It is this unity and reconciliation that I would like to wish you, and it is for them that I pray most earnestly. [applause]

Unity puts down roots in the life of the people, just as it did in the difficult period of Poland's history through the intercession of St Stanislaw; it puts down its roots when human life is subordinated, at all levels, to the requirements of justice and love. The first level is provided by the family and I, dear compatriots, am praying with you for the unity of all Polish families. This unity has its beginning in the sacrament of marriage, in the ceremonial vows with which man and woman join together for the whole of their lives, when they repeat the sacramental "until death do us part."

Such a unity, (? a bit of love) and of mutual trust finds fruition and reward also in love and trust of children in their parents. These spiritual bonds constitute the strongest foundation for unity. It is a misfortune if it is weakened or deteriorates between the spouses. It is a misfortune also if it is weakened between parents and their children.

Aware of the evils brought about by the splitting of a family, let us pray today that the family does not come under the influence of anything that destroys unity and that it becomes a real center of justice and love.

The nation is in need of this justice and love if it is to be internally united, if it is to be a cohesive unit. Although it is difficult to liken the nation--this multi-million society--to a family, which, as is known, is the smallest human community or society. Yet in it too, in the nation, unity depends on the just satisfaction of the needs, problems and tasks of every member of the nation in a way that will not cause dissonance, contrasts or differences, which brings privileges to some and wrongs to others.

We know from the history of our fatherland how difficult is this task, and yet one must never give up the enormous effort which is aimed at the construction of a just unity amongst the sons and daughters of the same fatherland. [applause]

This must be accompanied by love for this fatherland, love for its culture and history, love for the specific values which determine the place of this fatherland in the great family of nations, and finally, love for compatriots--people who speak the same language and who are responsible for the same common cause which is the fatherland. [applause]

Praying here today together with you for the internal unity of the nation whose patron, especially during the 13th and 14th centuries, was St Stanislaw, I also wish to submit to the mother of God in Jasna Gora the problem of unity between nations, which was supported by Saint Jadwiga. [applause] [Passage indistinct on respect for human rights] [prolonged applause]

This includes, first of all, the right to exist and the right to self-determination. [prolonged applause] then the right to one's own culture and to multi-directional development.

We know very well (?how much) the violation, the breaking, the (?deprivation) of these essential rights has cost, and that is why we (?repeat the call) for reconciliation among the nations of Europe and the world. [prolonged applause]

Injustices must be made good and wounds must be healed.

[applause] (?Permanent) reconciliation among the nations of Europe and the world will be the fruit of the recognition and of true respect for the rights of every nation. [applause]

The church wants to serve the cause of unity among people. It wants to serve the cause of reconciliation among nations. This is part of its mission of salvation. Our thoughts, our hearts are permanently open towards that peace about which Jesus spoke so many times to his apostles, both before his passion, as well as after his resurrection" "My peace I give unto you; my peace I leave with you."

May this pope, who is addressing you today from the summit of Jasna Gora, be able to work successfully for the cause of unity and reconciliation in the contemporary world. [applause]

Continue to support me in this cause through your prayers throughout the Polish lands. [applause] And may you, too, beloved compatriots, all Poles, you who have suffered so much, so many wars and occupations, apart from over a hundred years of the dismemberment of the country, may you be able to enjoy peace, [words indistinct], unity [applause] and respect for the rights of our nation, rights which the nation has won through bloody toil among the nations of Europe and the world. [applause]

Yes, dear compatriots, dear brothers and sisters, this is what is at issue. I came here, to pray together with you, in Jasna Gora, at the feet of our patron saints, St Stanislaw, St Adelbert, and the patron saint of Silesia, St Jadwiga of Silesia. I can also see right before my eyes a banner inscribed in German, with greetings for the pope from the Catholics of Berlin [applause] and it is in (?this spirit of unity and reconciliation) that we greet our brothers and sisters who came here to pray with us for peace and reconciliation among the nations of Europe and the world. Amen. [prolonged applause]

Foreign Media on Visit

LD060718 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--The press, radio and television of many countries, especially in Western Europe and America, follow with attention the course of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland.

Several hundred newsmen from many countries file reports which stress the peaceful course of the [word indistinct] and religious character. They point to the excellent organization of all events during which exemplary order prevails owing to the efficient work of order keeping services and good coordination of the efforts of transport, supplies, communication and health services.

It is also stressed that the excellent organization of the visit reflects good cooperation of the state and church administration.

Along with reports on the papal visit newspapers, radio and television reporters devote a lot of space to Poland and her achievements and problems, her position in Europe and the world. They also recall the magnitude of losses suffered during the Nazi occupation.

International press emphasizes the significance of the meeting between PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek and Pope John Paul II held in the Belweder Palace in Warsaw and prints excerpts from the speeches delivered there. The newspapers stress the great import that both the Polish leader and the head of the Roman Catholic Church attach to the supreme issues of international peace.

PRIMATE OF HUNGARY ARRIVES TO VISIT JASNA GORA

LD051032 Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--Primate of Hungary Cardinal Lashlo Lekai, archbishop metropolitan of Esztergom, has come to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Episcopate. The main aim of Cardinal Lashlo Lekai's stay in Poland is a visit to the Jasna Gora Mother Mary Sanctuary in which Pope John Paul II is staying. The primate of Hungary is accompanied by Bishop Jozef Cseharty. After his arrival in Warsaw where he was welcomed by Hungarian ambassador to Poland, Josef Garamvolgyi, Cardinal Lashlo Lekai set for Czestochowa accompanied by Warsaw Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski.

DETAILS OF STATE AID FOR CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION

LD051922 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun, PAP--EXPRESS WIECZORNY evening paper carries an extensive article on the reconstruction and the construction of new churches in Poland.

The daily writes, inter alia:

After World War Two we have been raising churches from ruins in joint effort and with the assistance of the state. [words indistinct] called "Churches in Poland" brought out by the "Ars Christian" publishers there is a list of some 400 new churches built after the second world war and over 600 ancient churches reconstructed from the war ravages.

During the consecration of St. John's Arch Cathedral in Warsaw in 1960 Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski said: "The feeling of justice made me convey my thanks to the state authorities which spared no help during the period of the reconstruction of churches and to the conservation authorities which [word indistinct] their professional advice and good will. [word indistinct] That it is the question of saving one more monument of the national and religious culture."

The churches were reconstructed even earlier than lay buildings, said Professor Wojciech Kalinowski, director of the Centre of the Documentation of Monuments.

The assistance of the state granted for the reconstruction of the churches is enormous. Nobody could count those hundreds of millions of zlotys spent to save the monuments of culture and art among which the churches are very high on the list. Out of 70 monuments included in the '0' [as received] class as many as 30 are churches.

We were not satisfied with merely the reconstruction; many much more costly ventures were taken up--scientific and conservation research.

Although the main works at the reconstruction at the churches have been almost finished, conservation works and scientific research on a wide scale is being carried out in many buildings. Engaged with those works are the most eminent researchers, research institutes, museums and universities.

It has to be stressed that nowhere in the world have state authorities spent so much and put so much effort into one restoration of the past magnificence to the monuments of sacral architecture. The Centre of the Documentation of the Monuments has already classified and registered in computers 700,000 monuments of the sacral art, said EXPRESS WIECZORNY.

PAPER NOTES UNITY OF NONALINED STATES AT COLOMBO

LD060608 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on Colombo nonalined conference]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 June, PAP--ZYCIEW WARSY writes about the conference of foreign ministers of 25 nonaligned countries starting today in Colombo to prepare the agenda for the Havana summit:

The present debates in Colombo can expose many controversial opinions and stands. Foreign observers regard as particularly sensitive such issues as the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the question of Kampuchea or Cuban aid for some African countries.

But on the other hand it is known that the question of unity of the nonaligned countries is given priority by the movement's members. Only a concerted action by over 80 countries grouped in the movement can produce any results in the settlement of such vital problems or our time as struggle against imperialism and colonialism, struggle against any domination and injustice in international relations.

As the experience so far of the nonalignment movement indicates the observance of anti-imperialist principles has always been its main force. This is the reason why majority of member countries expects that these principles will be confirmed in Colombo.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU052047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1979--On June 5, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee debated a report on the use of machines, equipment and plants of the national economy in the first trimester of this year. It assessed that although achievements were recorded in this domain shortcomings were also manifest.

The Executive Political Committee advised the party bodies and organizations, the ministries, all the economic units to take firm measures as soon as possible for removing these shortcomings, securing the judicious use of the machines and equipment in all shifts, the workers starting to operate several machines. [sentence as received] Tasks were also established for a better maintenance and repair activity, specialized enterprises per ministry being set up to this end.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated and approved the proposals regarding the amendment and addendum of the economic contracts law in keeping with the requirements of the new economic-financial mechanism. The executive political committee considered that the strengthening of the workers' self-management and economic-financial self-administration of each and every socialist unit call for the steady improvement of the contractual relations among enterprises. The amendments proposed enhance the role of the internal and external economic contract in fulfilling the production plan, in regulating the financial relations among socialist units, according to the provisions of the single national plane, in meeting the requirements of export and international economic cooperation. The bill on the amendment and addendum of the economic contracts law no. 71/1969 will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate and endorsement.

The Executive Political Committee debated next the report on the implementation of the programme of raising the living standard in the 1976-1980 period, the achievements scored in the years elapsed from the beginning of current five-year plan period. The savings obtained by cutting down the investment cost and reducing material production expenditures allowed for the allotment of 40 thousand million lei to additionally raising remuneration. In the first stage, concluded three months earlier than initially planned, an average 17 per cent rise of tariff remuneration was ensured in the whole economy, more substantial increases being secured in mining industry,(19.2 per cent), iron-and-steel industry (18.8 per cent), non-ferrous metallurgy (18.8 per cent), building assembly (18.7 per cent), machine building (17.7 per cent), chemistry (17.6 per cent), oil (17.3 per cent), textile (17.2 per cent). The incomes of the cooperative farmers and those of the farmers in non-cooperative zones increased by 25.6 per cent, the average nominal pension rose in the first stage by 12.6 per cent, while the child benefits increased in the first stage by 15 per cent to which, starting March 1, 1979, ten lei were added for each child. The rise in the remuneration and incomes was seconded by a series of other measures aiming at raising the people's living standard such as the development of housing construction, the increase of social-cultural expenditures, the gradual reduction of the work week.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the second stage of remuneration rise should start on August 1, 1979 and conclude in December 1980, the second stage of state insurance pension rise on December 1, 1979, while the second stage of child benefits rise should start on October 1, 1979.

The Executive Political Committee traced the task of accelerating the housing construction rate and of making up for the delays in this respect, of developing the services to the population, especially those regarding the maintenance and repair of durables, auto-service and others, of providing conditions for the further implementation of the shorter work-week programme, in keeping with plan, provisions.

The Executive Political Committee adopted proposals of measures for the preparation of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party that will be submitted to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee for approval.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved the proposals regarding the improvement of the organization and functioning of the National Council for Science and Technology as deliberative, representative party and state body, in keeping with the important tasks under the party programme as regards the plenary assertion [as received] of the technical-scientific revolution in all domains of the economic and social life. It shall ensure the implementation of the party and state policy in the field of science and technology, shall coordinate the whole activity of scientific research, technological development and the introduction of technical progress in our country, the promotion of original scientific and technological creation, the stimulation of the creative capacity of the working people, the broad participation of the Romanian scientists in the efforts made worldwide for progress in science and technology.

The Executive Political Committee approved the proposals on the organization and proceeding of the Congress of Education and Instruction which all analyse and debate the way in which the party and state decisions in the field of instruction, cadre training and revolutionary education of the youth are carried into effect.

The Executive Political Committee decided the convening of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for July 4, 1979. During the meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the state visit he and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Kingdom of Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the results of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, expressing its conviction that this event of international significance, the talks with the Spanish head of state, King Juan Carlos I, and with the Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, the agreements reached, marked a new superior stage in the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Spanish relations, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated its high appreciation of the prodigious activity carried on by the Romanian head of state for the expansion of Romania's international relations for the consistent promotion, in the world arena, of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, for the settlement of the major issues confronting contemporary mankind, for the strengthening of detente and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee was appreciative of the importance of the problems approached during the Romanian-Spanish official summit talks and considered that the agreements reached opened wide perspective for the Romanian-Spanish relations on all planes. The Executive Political Committee was also highly appreciative of the joint declaration proclaiming the two countries' determination to seek new forms and possibilities for strengthening the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration, in keeping with the principles of the charter of the United Nations organization and the Helsinki Final Act.

The Executive Political Committee was particularly appreciative of the resolution adopted in view of expanding the commercial exchanges between the two countries, which are to reach at least 500 million dollars by 1985, economic cooperation, especially in machine and ship building, chemical industry, mining, iron-and-steel and farm-food industry as well as cooperation on third markets, particularly in industrial production and in technology. To this aim,making ever more efficient use of the possibilities provided by the respective economies, other projects of collaboration in culture and science, mass media, tourism, youth affairs and sports, which are to be soon finalized, are meant to ensure an ever better knowledge of the material and spiritual values of the two countries, the development of the Romanian-Spanish traditional relations of friendship.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee emphasized the importance of the exchanges of views on essential problems of the international political life, being highly appreciative of the resemblement or similar conclusions and assessments in approaching the major current international problems. The solemn proclamation of the principles of observing the national independence and sovereignty in inter-state relations, of fully equal rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat of force in this declaration which follows other similar documents Romania concluded with other states in Europe and on other continents, proves the consistency with which Romania and her president act for the generalization of these principles internationally, for the democratization of the international life. Special appreciation was enjoyed by the two countries' resolve to give priority attention to the achievement of security and cooperation on the European continent, to do everything possible, together with the other participating states, to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting due in 1980, meant to give fresh impetus to the process initiated in Helsinki, to militate for military disengagement on the continent. The two countries expressed their determination to act for the establishment of relations of good neighbourliness, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean, for the negotiated settlement of the Cyprus issue, the global and peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, for the halting of the arms race and the passage to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the liquidation of all forms of oppression and domination of other peoples, for the building of a new international economic order, for the consolidation of peace and detente in the world.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the entire visit conclusively proves that Romania and Spain can give an example of fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems, inspired by the will to cooperate in the spirit of peaceful coexistence for the accomplishment of the common aspirations for progress and welfare, freedom and national independence, of the aspirations after a better life in a juster world.

The Executive Political Committee notes with satisfaction that the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Kingdom of Spain has met the full adhesion and the unanimous approval of the entire Romanian people. At the same time, the Executive Political Committee underlined the wide echo the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had internationally, a visit that marks a political event of remarkable significance.

Unanimously approving the documents, agreements and conclusions reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee set tangible tasks to the Council of Ministers, ministries, other central institutions, organizations of foreign trade and enterprises participating in the Romanian-Spanish cooperation, in view of firmly applying and exemplarily fulfilling the agreements covenanted, according to the interests of the Romanian people, to the consolidation of the good Romanian-Spanish relations, of the general cause of peace, security and international collaboration. The Executive Political Committee also solved party and state routine matters.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TITO'S NORTH AFRICA, MALTA VISIT

Departure From Malta

LD051100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta--Following a 2-day official and friendly visit to the Republic of Malta, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left Valletta this morning.

At Luqa International Airport in Valletta, President Tito was given a formal send-off by the president of the Republic of Malta, Anton Buttigieg. The two heads of state bade each other a very friendly farewell.

Government members, members of the House of Representatives and other prominent Maltese officials were in the send-off party.

President Tito and his associates were seen off also by the SFRY ambassador in Valletta, Borislav Jovic.

Joint Communique

LD052140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta--At the end of the visit by President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito to Malta, the following joint communique was published in Valletta today:

"At the invitation of Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, paid an official friendly visit to Malta from 3 to 5 June 1979.

"Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, and Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, carried out an exchange of views on the development and promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation and on topical international issues of interest to the two nonalined countries.

"Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, held exhaustive talks on Yugoslav-Maltese relations and on the main issues of international relations.

"The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic and Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador in Malta. On the Maltese side: Joseph Cassar, minister of justice, lands, housing and parliamentary affairs; Lorry Sant, minister of work and sport; Dr Patrick Holland, minister of trade; Wistin Abela, minister for development, energy, ports and telecommunications; Edgar Mizzi, attorney general; Maurice Abela, secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministery; and Alex Sceberras Trigona, secretary for international relations of the Labor Party.

"The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, mutual respect and mutual understanding which characterizes the relations between the two countries. Identity or similarity of attitudes on all issues discussed was manifested in the talks.

"President Tito greeted the definitive elimination of the foreign military presence in the island as an expression of the irrepressible aspiration and struggle of the people and government of Malta for freedom and independence, as a significant contribution to peace and security in the Mediterranean and as an important victory for the policy of nonalinement. He voiced Yugoslavia's support for the efforts of the Government of Malta to achieve a neutral status and to consolidate its independent and nonalined position politically and economically. President Tito also expressed the hope that this kind of support would be extended to Malta by all friendly and especially coastal Mediterranean countries.

"President Josip Broz Tito and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff stressed that the policy of nonalinement is increasingly affirming itself as an independent factor of international relations without whose participation it is impossible to settle questions vital for the preservation of peace in the world. In this light they pointed out the significance of the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries for the preservation of the nonbloc character and the strengthening of solidarity and action unity of the nonalined movement. Also affirmed was the readiness of the SFRY and the Republic of Malta to exert efforts for the full success of this conference.

"President Tito and Prime Minister Mintoff stressed the significance which Yugoslavia and Malta attach to the stability, peace and development of broad equitable cooperation in the area of the Mediterranean. In confirming the readiness to make efforts in order that the Mediterranean become a zone of peace and comprehensive cooperation, the two sides pointed out the indivisibility of European security and cooperation from security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. They also stressed the positive contribution which the two countries had made within the framework of the group of the nonalined and neutral countries at the Belgrade conference on the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and in this the two sides agreed that the close mutual cooperation should be continued also in the preparations for the conference in Madrid with the aim of having the Final Act of Helsinki implemented in a dynamic and integral manner. The two sides attribute particular importance to the realization of the projects and recommendations contained in the document adopted at La Valletta at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation meeting of experts, devoted to cooperation in the sphere of economy, science and culture in the Mediterranean.

"Satisfaction was expressed at the continuation of the dialog between the two ethnic communities in Cyprus, and support was given to the efforts to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nonalined Cyprus on the bases of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

"Considering the latest development of the situation in the Middle East, President Tito and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff noted with anxiety that this situation is becoming increasingly complex and dangerous owing to Israel's persistent refusal to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and recognize the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

"They resolutely condemned the attempts to cause the disintegration of the Republic of Lebanon and, in that connection, the weakening of the PLO.

"President Tito and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff stressed that the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis could not be achieved without Israel's complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and without the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state, as well as of the rights of all the peoples of the region to independence and security.

"The two sides expressed resolute support for the struggle waged by the people of southern Africa against colonialism and apartheid and by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the realization of their right to self-determination and independence.

"The two sides stressed the significance of the special session held by the UN General Assembly on the problems of disarmament and pointed out the need to adopt effective measures aimed at halting the nuclear arms race and at achieving disarmament. They particularly stressed the importance which the reduction of the armed forces and armament in Europe and in the Mediterranean region could have for peace and security.

"President Tito and Prime Minister Mintoff underlined their support for the action conducted by the nonalined and other developing countries aimed at establishing a new international economic order, as an essential historical process which cannot be halted. The struggle for economic independence through new international economic relations and a new structure of world economy is at the same time the struggle to strengthen the policy of independence of peoples and countries.

"They stressed the importance of mutual cooperation between the nonalined and other developing countries in the function of the proclaimed policy of collective reliance on one's own forces. The principle of reliance on one's own forces is in accordance with the goals of the new international economic order, and is a very important factor in strengthening the solidarity of the nonalined and other developing countries in their struggle for economic emancipation. In this context President Tito and Prime Minister Mintoff recalled the declaration of the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, in 1978, in which all nonalined countries are called upon to (?give their full moral, political and economic support to Malta's new role as a neutral state.)

"President Tito and Prime Minister Mintoff reviewed the development of bilateral relations, and were in agreement that significant unused opportunities exist for further promotion of mutual cooperation in all spheres. Accord was reached that measures and efforts on both sides should be accelerated in order to balance the development of goods exchange, to realize joint economic projects and to improve technical cooperation. The Yugoslav side will examine the initiatives given in the course of the talks, and will respond to them as urgently as possible, speed up contacts between those involved in business affairs, and also will in the near future send a delegation charged with promoting economic relations. Agreements will be signed in the sphere of health, tourism and culture, which will increase yet further mutual relations, and which will contribute to promoting cooperation.

"Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, expressed his pleasure at paying a friendly visit to Malta, and his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality afforded to him and his associates.

"President Tito invited Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and Dom Mintoff, prime minister, to pay official visits to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Arrival at Pula Airport

LD051220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pula--Following his 8-day official visits to Algeria, Libya and Malta the SFRY President Josip Broz Tito has returned home.

At Pula Airport President Tito was welcomed and greeted by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and by other personalities. Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and top leaders of the republic were also in the welcoming party.

Tito Account of Trip

LD051438 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pula, SFRY--On his arrival in Pula, President Tito made the following statement in the airport lounge:

"The friendly visits to Algeria, Libya and Malta made it possible for us to carry out a very thorough exchange of views with the heads of state and government to these three nonalined Mediterranean countries. For me this was the first opportunity to meet and establish personal friendly contacts with the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Maltese President Buttigieg, and to continue the dialog with Colonel al-Qahdhafi and Prime Minister Mintoff.

"We discussed primarily the further and even more successful development of our bilateral cooperation. With Algeria and Libya this cooperation has already produced very good results, while with Malta it is inadequately developed, but has good prospects of being intensified. We proceed from the belief that the excellent political relations which we have must be accompanied by developed long-term economic cooperation, especially since these are nonalined countries. This view is also shared by the top leaders of the countries we have visited.

"We will have to make fresh efforts so that our economy, which has asserted itself in these countries, should be even more operative and successful in our business cooperation. In this context I particularly insist on the need that what has been agreed with our foreign partners should be carried out.

"Of course, we also paid great attention to international issues, particularly to further activities in the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement. I should at once like to stress that we viewed these matters in an indentical way. Everywhere we gained the joint impression that a great majority of nonalined countries are deeply devoted to the original principles and objectives of the policy of nonalinement and that they see in it a guarantee of their independence and progress in the world.

"What was particularly manifested was our joint conviction that the movement and policy of nonalinement can fulfill their historic task only as an independent, autonomous and extrabloc factor in international relations.

"We also discussed the problems of relations between individual nonalined countries and the need for reciprocal disputes to be resolved exclusively by peaceful means. We also agreed that certain differences in the views of individual nonalined countries, which are understandable, must be overcome through a broad democratic dialog. Moreover, this has characterized the nonalined movement hitherto. In a word, we have sufficient reasons to view the forthcoming meeting of nonalined countries in Colombo and Havana with optimism.

"We carried out a detailed discussion on the situation in the Middle East. In this respect, too, our views are in many ways identical.

"The arrogant conduct and the latest aggressive actions by Israel show convincingly that separate ways do not lead to settlement or to an equitable solution of the crisis. That is why coordination of activity and of unity of Arab countries around a positive platform must be strengthened. This will make possible a broader and more tangible involvement and support by nonalined and other countries, in the United Nations and elsewhere, so as to achieve a real solution in implementing an equitable, comprehensive and lasting solution of this disturbing crisis.

"Of course, we also discussed the need for patient efforts on a broad basis in order to bring about closer cooperation of the Mediterranean countries. We are profoundly convinced that it is in everybody's interests that the Mediterranean, instead of being an area of crises, confrontations, foreign presence and rivalry, should become a region of peace, confidence, security and all-round cooperation.

"I should like to stress that we are returning from this journey very satisfied because we conducted really frutiful and meaningful talks. We deepened even further our friendly relations with these nonalined countries with which we have hitherto closely cooperated. I believe that consolidation of this friendship and all-round cooperation also has a broader significance because it can serve as an example and encouragement to other countries.

"I should like in particular to stress the powerful expressions of sympathy which the peoples of Algeria, Libya and Malta spontaneously and cordially displayed toward us; our peoples nurture identical sentiments of friendship for the peoples of these countries.

"In addition, the reputation and the confidence enjoyed by our consistent nonalined policy came strongly to the fore.

"In conclusion I shall take advantage of this opportunity once again to convey our cordial gratitude to President Chadli Bendjedid, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and to President Buttigieg and to Prime Minister Mintoff for the truly warm hospitality and friendly atmosphere with which they surrounded us in the course of our visit," President Tito concluded.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Mijatovic

LD051318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR led by Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

During a cordial and friendly talk, the status and role of the SFRY presidency and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet was discussed.

Both sides stressed satisfaction at the successful and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR to which President Tito's recent visit to Moscow imparted an even greater encouragement and substance.

Both sides also expressed the desire for further promotion of friendly relations and for direct cooperation between the individual republics and provinces of the two countries.

Departure for USSR

LD052259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG)--A Ukrainian Supreme Soviet delegation left today after a visit to Yugoslavia as guests of the Assembly of the Constituent Republic of Croatia. Before departing for the U.S.S.R., the delegation, headed by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium President Aleksey Vatchenko, was received by Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Cvijetin Mijatovic. In a friendly talk, both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful, all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R.

SOVIET AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS AGRICULTURAL COMBINE

LD052144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR [AUCCTU], led by AUCCTU Chairman Aleksey Shibayev, today visited Beograd Agricultural Combine [PKB]. The visitors from the USSR were accompanied by Mika Spiljak, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and by Dragan Jovic, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Belgrade. The guests visited production farms and institutes of the PKB, and Petar Zecevic, chairman of the business collegium of PKB, acquainted them with the development of the combine.

TANJUG REPORTS TALKS BETWEEN GRLICKOV, MSZMP'S GYENES

LD052204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG)--Presidency Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Aleksandar Grlickov and Central Committee Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Andras Gyenes today conducted talks on relations and developments in the workers' and communist movement. They stressed the importance of the principles of cooperation adopted at the Berlin conference of the communist and workers' parties of Europe and the need for further efforts towards strengthening peace and international cooperation and towards universal detente.

The Yugoslav side also presented its positions and views on the role and activity of the non-aligned movement in international relations.

Also established in the exchange of views was that relations and cooperation between the two parties are developing well. Readiness was expressed to further promote these relations and cooperation.

MARKOVIC, COLLEAGUES HOLD TALKS WITH MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD051010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 4 (TANJUG)--An Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, today had talks here with a delegation of the Mexican National Congress on visit to Yugoslavia headed by President of the Grand Committee of the Federal Chamber of Deputies Antonio Riva Palacio. During the long and friendly meeting, the two delegations informed each other in detail about the internal development and foreign policy activities of their countries, particularly in view of the efforts to develop the new economic order and activities within the United Nations and the non-aligned movement where Mexico has observer status.

The development of political systems and the organizational patterns of assemblies in Mexico and Yugoslavia, the development of the underdeveloped areas, the promotion of agriculture, of food production in particular, the educational system, public health care, family planning and several other problems present in the life of the developing countries were also discussed.

Both sides asserted that the level of economic relations in their bilateral cooperation is not in line with the scale of political cooperation that has been developing very successfully in recent years. Economic relations between Yugoslavia and Mexico have made progress and become considerably more meaningful, but they do not yet reflect real possibilities and the two countries' needs. To this effect, support was given to the agreements reached at the January session of the mixed commission for Yugoslav-Mexican economic cooperation. They provide for greater trade, particularly for Yugoslav exports to Mexico which are lagging behind now as well as for long-term industrial coproduction and the possibility of joint appearances on third markets. In this connection, the Mexican parliamentarians will have during their visit a special meeting with business economists in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

TUNISIAN MINISTER OF INFORMATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD060910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG)--Tunisian Minister of Cultural Affairs and Information Chedli Klibi arrived in Belgrade today on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. Answering a question on the subjects of his forthcoming talks with Yugoslav Secretary for Information Ismailj Bajra and other Yugoslav officials, Klibi said they would discuss bilateral relations in the sphere of information, cooperation in this field among the non-aligned countries generally, and preparations for the non-aligned summit.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN IN DUBROVNIK 4 JUNE

LD051326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 4 (TANJUG)--The fifth annual meeting of economic and trade representatives from Yugoslavia and the U.S.A. opened here today. The gathering is being attended by the representatives of 90 U.S. and 140 Yugoslav enterprises.

It has been assessed that conditions have been created for establishing more durable and intensive links between the Yugoslav and U.S. economies. As planned, the Yugoslav-U.S. trade alone is to exceed one billion dollars by the end of this year. However, this neither exhausts the real possibilities, nor meets the needs.

The economic and trade representatives of the two countries will also discuss the chances for industrial and manufacturing cooperation and joint ventures. According to experts, these more advanced and modern forms of economic cooperation between Yugosalvia and the U.S.A. may result in far better results than up to now.

TRADE DEFICIT WITH POLAND DISCUSSED AT BELGRADE JOINT MEETING

LD052252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav enterprises are not satisfied with the results achieved so far in this year's trade with Poland.

Both the signing of contracts, particularly on Yugoslav exports, and the realization of contracts already signed are lagging behind. Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with Poland during the first four months of this year exceeded 23 million dollars.

These and other questions of foreign trade were discussed in today's plenary session of the Yugoslav-Polish cha ber in Belgrade. Also discussed were the chamber's positions to be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Yugoslav-Polish Trade Committee in Warsaw.

RADIO COMMENTARIES ON PROSPECTS FOR USSR-PRC DIALOG

Milika Sundic

LD051826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In the memorandum of the Soviet Government which Andrey Gromyko handed to the Chinese Embassy's charge d'affaires in Moscow yesterday, the Soviet Union proposed that negotiations be started with the PRC for the purpose of normalizing and promoting relations between the two countries. Milika Sundic speaks about the significance of the Soviet reply to the Chinese invitation:

[Sundic--begin recording] If the Soviet-Chinese dialog should take place in July or August as proposed by the Soviet Government in its memorandum sent to the government in Beijing, this will undoubtedly be the most significant event in relations between the two socialist countries in the past 15 years. The Soviet memorandum in fact represents a reply to the Chinese initiative of 2 months ago, and it is therefore logical to expect that the Chinese Government will not hesitate to adopt a positive attitude.

The Chinese initiative, it should be recalled, came at about the same time as the decision of the Chinese Government to break off the treaty of friendship and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union signed in Moscow by Mao Zedong and Stalin 29 years ago. And this was, judging by everything, the basic reason why Moscow deliberated for quite some time on how to reply to the initiative.

Before Andrey Gromyko handed the memorandum to the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, the Soviet Government asked for and received additional explanations from the Chinese Government, and these, evidently, were satisfactory. China had raised no conditions whatsoever for the beginning of the talks with the Soviet Union and, judging by information from Moscow, the Soviet Government is not raising conditions for the Chinese side either.

The Soviet memorandum proposes that talks on the normalization and improvement of relations should begin on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In thus formulating its approach to the negotiations with China, the Soviet Union is in fact letting the government in Beijing know that ideological differences between the two countries remain unchanged. This certainly does not bother China because she, too, is fully aware of the fact that the ideological gap which separates her from the Soviet Union is insurmountable for the time being.

The normalization and improvement of relations between China and the Soviet Union--under the assumption that the two countries succeed in this--would contribute to the improvement of the general climate in the world, and in particular in Asia. The successful outcome of the Chinese-Soviet talks--though one should not expect them to be without difficulties--would undoubtedly also contribute to the reduction of tension between China and Vietnam, and probably also to a change in the behavior of the Soviet allies toward China and in the Chinese attitude toward them.

The ideological polemics which have been going on for 15 years will continue to encumber Soviet-Chinese relations; but, under the conditions of the normalization of interstate relations, they will certainly be more bearable and less dangerous than at present.

The negotiations--should they take place, and everything points to the fact that they will--could last for quite some time, but the impression is being gained that both countries are equally interested in having them end successfully, and this not merely for political and economic reasons, but above all for military reasons.

The continuous readiness of the armed forces on the border, which is about 7,000 km long, represents a great burden both for both China and the Soviet Union, as well as a great danger. The normalization of relations between the two great countries would bring them great relief, as well as all those who have been worrying for years already about the existing state of relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia has always advocated that China and the Soviet Union should regulate their mutual relations through negotiations and in the spirit of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Bad relations between the two socialist countries have brought nothing good to either of them, nor to the cause of socialism or world peace. On the contrary, relations such as they are at present and such as they have been for a decade and a half, have inflicted great damage on all. This again is sufficient reason to wish both for an early start of the negotiations, and their full success. [end recording]

Cedomir Vuckovic

AU051758 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has accepted the recent Chinese initiative for negotiations on the normalization and improvement of relations. Has this opened the road to the beginning of a dialog? Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this question:

It is difficult to say at this time whether--as Moscow proposes--the negotiations between China and the Soviet Union will begin as early as July or August, but it is quite certain that the favorable Soviet response to the Chinese initiative represents the first step toward creating the conditions for the opening of a dialog. In recent days certain reservations about the Chinese proposals have been heard from the highest places in the Soviet Union, but it seems that this will not decisively influence the preparations for the Soviet-Chinese dialog.

The fact is that Moscow apparently regards Beijing's aspiration to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union as an effort by China to strengthen its influence in its region. According to the Soviet Union's interpretations, this primarily concerns the attitude toward Vietnam and those other countries in which Moscow is interested. For this reason the response to the Chinese initiative was preceded by the Soviet warning that an improvement of relations between Moscow and Beijing should not imply any change in the Soviet Union's relations with third countries. This obviously applied primarily to Vietnam. The question now is whether China will accept or pass over this--what could be called--preliminary condition set by Moscow because it is believed that a mere warning by Moscow is sufficient, a warning by which Moscow would satisfy its allies in the region, and it is thought that it is not necessary for China to make any formal commitments that it will not strive to influence these relations.

Observers are most often trying to assess whether China gains and, if it gains, how much it gains with a normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, that is, whether thereby its overall negotiating positions are strengthening both in relation to Moscow and within the circle of big powers. There is no doubt that with its risky military intervention in Vietnam, in which it had no immediate practical interest, Beijing aimed at longer-term gains: It wanted to call attention to the fact that China would not view benevolently the influence of others in the region of Southeast Asia.

It is likely because of this that now in its memorandum the Soviet Union, which in its time opposed the so-called clause on hegemonism in the Chinese-Japanese and the Chinese-American agreements, has itself decided to propose a similar formulation. The fact is that the Soviet Union believes that the two countries must pledge that they will not recognize anyone's claims to special rights and hegemony. We will have to wait to see whether in this instance Beijing will accept the clause on hegemonism. But regardless of all this, a clearing up of relations between China and the Soviet Union will primarily benefit the two countries which have apparently themselves concluded that it is necessary for them to improve their mutual relations, something which is also in the interest of the rest of the world.

ASSEMBLY FOREIGN POLITICAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

LD051506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the session today of the Foreign Political Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic, Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, informed the delegates about the current issues pertaining to the area of foreign policy and of international relations of the SFRY. Kosin paid special attention to the results of President Tito's visit to the USSR. The committee then discussed the results of the visits which Yugoslav state delegations paid to a great number of nonalined countries designed to develop friendly relations and to make preparations for the forthcoming nonalined meetings.

At the initiative of Mihailo Javorski and Bozin Jovanovic the Foreign Political Committee, at its session today, discussed the possible implications of the admission to the European Economic Community of our neighbor Greece. In this connection it was agreed that at one of its next sessions the committee should discuss the problems of the relations between the SFRY and the EEC in greater detail.

Committee members approved the report on the visit paid to the SFRY Assembly by a Swiss parliamentary delegation and discussed the forthcoming visits to our country by Indonesian and Zambian parliamentary delegations and also the visit which a delegation of this committee, to be led by Nijaz Dizdarevic, will pay to Syria. The text of the conclusions on economic relations between the SFRY and the developing countries, which will be on the agenda of the sessions tomorrow of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was approved at the joint session of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and of this committee.

GRLICKOV NOTES PAST ATTEMPTS TO TAKE OVER NONALINED SUMMIT

LD021840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke this afternoon to the enlarged political aktiv of Skopje on the situation in the movement for nonalinement on some aspects of activity, and on the position of the nonalined countries and their mutual relations.

Grlickov also spoke on several other topical issues before the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

The situation in the movement for nonalinement, Grlickov said, cannot be more thoroughly explained because the member-countries, regardless of their social systems, are going through deep social and structural changes and adaptations. These domestic adaptations, Grlickov said, can be encountered in all known political agglomerations, regardless of the social systems. This has not bypassed any continent, any country. The social structural changes in the newly liberated nonalined countries are for understandable reasons more intense.

These countries completed one phase of their development--national liberation--and they are facing a new, more complex and also more difficult phase. This is the phase of a positive program of social and material development. This process is going on, Grlickov said, in conditions of social, class, political and ideological differentiation, through the class struggle. Many of them are also experiencing the process of formation of the nation and the identification of each of the political class forces with the nation and national interests. This was bound to be reflected in their mutual relations and their foreign political commitments, and thus also in the relations within the movement for nonalinement.

The contradictions in their relations, Grlickov said, are increasing because of their objectively different interests, different levels of production forces and different social structures. These contradictions are of an objective character and are long-term and constant and the movement must reckon with them. We are not worried by this; what worries us is the fact that some nonalined countries are solving their contradictions by force of arms. This degrades their policy of nonalinement and the policy of the movement. It is therefore necessary to do everything possible to insure the peaceful solution of contradictions between the nonalined countries.

Although we consider that the movement is not threatened by its objective contradictions, this does not mean that it is free of other dangers--those external ones, Grlickov said. He added that attempts were being made to eliminate this movement from the international political scene as an independent and autonomous factor in international realtions, as a factor of struggle for radical changes in international political and economic relations. By opposing various military, political, economic, ideological, direct and indirect pressures, we in fact oppose its reorientation and reduction of its ability to act.

Therefore, Grlickov said, the real reason for concern about the future and action capability of the nonalined countries, as much as actual concern is justified at all, can only be in the fact that interference from outside represents an expression of real danger.

Grlickov said the greatly increased interest in the world in the activity of the nonalined countries and in the policy of the movement for nonalinement is, as he said, further confirmation that the nonalined countries have achieved a still higher level of international affirmation, considering that they have succeeded, in spite of various tests, to remain loyal to the basic principles and that no essential issue or burning problem of the international community has ever escaped their attention. The strength of the movement of nonalined countries, as an independent and nonbloc factor whose influence on the solution of problems of the modern world is constantly growing, is also confirmed, in Grlickov's view, by the changed attitude of the great powers toward the nonalined countries and to nonalinement in general. The time when the great powers ignored and belittled the policy of the nonalined countries has passed, Grlickov said.

Grlickov outlined Yugoslav assessments of the problems which are facing the sixth summit of the nonalined, emphasizing that it was not necessary to make a thorough analysis of the past development of the policy and movement. However, he said, it is important to emphasize that every summit so far marked and meant a new, further phase of development and strengthening of the policy of nonalinement and movement of the nonalined countries and their role as an increasingly influential and present world factor.

Every summit also confirmed and strengthened all the basic principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement, its basically independent and nonbloc orientation. Proceeding from this, each one of them made its specific contribution.

It must also be said that each summit also had to face difficulties, often serious ones, that it faced resistance and that each summit was the object of attempts by bloc factors to take it for their own, to direct it, to reorient it and to interpret it in a unilateral manner.

At the same time it must be said, Grlickov noted, that each summit was successful, that it mastered the difficulties and resisted the above mentioned attempts, that it gathered all nonalined countries, relying consistently on its own authentic policy and platform of nonalinement, and expressed their interests, and that it was the work of all nonalined countries.

We are interested to the maximum, as in the case of every summit so far, in the greatest possible success of the sixth summit. This is the reason for our most active engagement and efforts to carry out such preparations which will insure the success of the sixth summit, Dr Grlickov concluded.

NIN CITES INDONESIA'S MALIK ON NONALINEMENT, HAVANA SUMMIT

LD011042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG)--Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik has stated that "ideas of boycotting the non-aligned summit are totally wrong".

The Belgrade weekly NIN cites malik that "it is well known that some African countries have reservations concerning Cuba's role in Africa and that some Asian countries condemn Vietnam's activities". However, Malik considers that a boycott of the summit would give a free hand to the forces which wish to impose big-power interests on the non-aligned movement and introduce unacceptable divisions within it.

"For this reason we must go to Havana and fight for the reassertion of the basic non-aligned principles," Malik stated and added: "We must know that we are not alone, that we have many allies and that it is only in this way that we will succeed in defending the right to non-alignment."

FEDERAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL PRESIDENT REAPPOINTED; MEMBERS CHOSEN

LD031739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council has appointed the new members of the Federal Economic Council at the end of the mandate of the present expert advisory body of the Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Economic Council, the report states, examines at the request of the Federal Executive Council the federal organs of administration and the federal organizations, and at its own initiative, the most important economic questions of these organs, and provides them with expert opinions.

The council includes a president and 30 members who are appointed by the Federal Executive Council from the ranks of prominent scientific and expert workers in scientific institutions and the practical economic sphere and at the suggestion of the republics (four each), the provinces (three each) and representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Prof Dr Dragomir Vojnic has been reappointed as president of the Federal Economic Council. The council's members are: Prof Dr Aleksandar Bajt, Prof Dr Nuri Basota, Dusan Bjelogrlic, Emerik Blum, Prof Dr Ksente Bogdev, Prof Dr Vlaho Bubica, Dusan Vlatkovic, Prof Dr Mirceta Djurovic, Prof Dr Pavle Ziherl, Prof Dr Josif Kaukovic, Dr Dusan Jovanovic, Prof Dr Marijan Korosic, Stefan Koresec, Prof Dr Serif Kuka, Dr Aleksandar Manevski, Ante Markovic, Prof Dr Serif Kuka, Dr Aleksandar Manevski, Ante Markovic, Prof Dr Sevan Mezej, Aleksandr Mitrovic, Prof Dr Mijo Novak, Prof Vojislav Rakic, Prof Dr Sinisa Spasov, Prof Dr Petar Stanisic, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, Dr Ljubica Tselic-Nadlacki, Prof Dr Mulutin Cirovic, Prof Dr Nikola Uzunov, Prof Dr Ivo Fabinc, Prof Dr Nikola Cubra, Prof Fahrudin Sebic and Prof Dr Branislav Soskic.

SLOVENE LEAGUE PRESIDIUM MEETS TO DISCUSS TITO INITIATIVE

LD051638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana--An exhaustive debate at the session today of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia took place in search of the essence of Tito's initiative regarding the introduction of collective work responsibility and leadership and how, in this connection, the further development of SAWP should be channeled. In Slovenia Comrade Tito's initiative obtained the unreserved support from the masses because it is understood that the enhancement of democracy, publicity and the range of work and the consolidation of direct decisionmaking by the working class and working people in social development and in the implementation of genuine pluralism of self-management interests is a political imperative. The influence of the working people should be manifested in local organizations, especially in sections of the Socialist Alliance, more than hitherto. Collective leadership cannot be imagined unless relations become more democratic, unless the work of the delegate system is improved and unless social agreements and self-management accords are respected. By overcoming the forum method of work and by intensifying social control, the manifestations of leadership, of manipulation of the people, of red tape and technocratism, and also attempts to organize masses by bypassing the socialist front will be foiled.

MIKULIC RECEIVES EDITORIAL DELEGATION 5 JUNE

LD051204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--In Sarajevo today Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received a delegation of the committee for the publication of the work "Mount Kozara During the National Liberation Struggle." Members of the delegation, Dr Joco Marjanovic, Idriz Cejvan and Gojko Vukadinovic, gave Branko Mikulic the fourth, fifth and sixth volumes of the publication and informed him of the further work on this important historic and scholarly project.

SERBIAN PATRIARCH TOURS MONTENEGRO EARTHQUAKE ZONE

LD051414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church arrived in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro today. Accompanied by Danilo, metropolitan of Montenegro and the littoral, he will visit the area of the republic stricken by the catastrophic earthquake on 15 April. In Titograd, Patriarch German was received by Veselin R. Djuranovic, member of the Montenegro Assembly's Executive Council and chairman of the Republican Commission for Religious Questions, who gave a luncheon for the patriarch at the Crna Gora Hotel and had talks with him. The reception was also attended by Metropolitan Danilo of Montenegro and the littoral who also took part in the talks.

MONTENEGRIN OFFICIAL OUTLINES PLANS FOR RECOVERY FROM EARTHQUAKE

LD051036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, June 4 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro will need several years to regain the level of economic development it had before the April 15 earthquake which hit the republic's most developed region with about 56 percent of the total population, Montenegrin Assembly President Budislav Soskic stated today.

Priority will be given to accommodating the families because--according to present estimates--about 32,000 flats have been damaged or totally destroyed. Some 3,600 families from the worst hit towns should urgently be moved to prefabricated houses, Soskic said, and 15,000 separate family houses should be built or repaired in the villages before winter. A total of 350,000 square metres of living space is to be built before winter in order to move people from the tents and similar shelters. Besides, almost all school buildings, hospitals and other public houses have been destroyed (?or badly damaged), so that they, too, have had to be moved into tents.

The disastrous earthquake--followed by about 2,200 after-shocks and tremors, some measuring over 8 points on the Mercalli scale--destroyed more than half the industrial, largely tourist and communications facilities in the region. The biggest harbour, Bar, has lost two-thirds of its equipment, and one shipyard has been completely destroyed. All factories in Kotor will be moved some 20 km from the town, because some of them are actually sinking into the sea. Besides, it will be necessary to provide a large number of jobs mainly in the other Yugoslav republics, for the working people from this region. All this calls for large investments, since in this way alone can the "battle for time" in relieving the earthquake consequences be won.

So far as tourism is concerned--and notwithstanding the undiminished interest among Yugoslav and foreign tourists--more extensive tourist propaganda would not be justified, President Soskic thinks. More important, now that the earthquakes have ceased, is to reconstruct or build the about 10,000 accommodations in ruined or damaged hotels.

TANJUG REPORTS SEVERE DROUGHT, HIGH TEMPERATURES, CROP DAMAGE

LD050856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 4 (TANJUG)--A larger part of Yugoslavia, particularly its grain-yielding regions, are affected for over a month now by a drought which seriously endangers almost all crops.

Temperatures, ranging from 26 to 33C, have assumed a tropical nature in some parts. Last month was the driest on record in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia for the last 15 years, with precipitation down to only 30cc. In the grain-yielding plainlands of the Constituent Republic of Croatia, there was no rain during the last 40 days and conditions in Yugoslavia's granary, the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, are similar.

According to experts, drought has already reduced the yields of some grain and vegetable crops by some 10 to 15 per cent on the average. Unless there are heavier rainfalls within the next few days, all crops may be severely affected.

Drought in Vojvodina has been some what eased by sporadic showers in the last few days. The Danube-Tisa-Danube irrigation system, one of the largest in Europe, at present covers only some 40,000 of the over 1,5 million hectares of arable land.

The intense heat has particularly hard effects in the earthquake-stricken Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro, where many people are still in tents with temperatures ranging from 35 and 45C.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN NAVY IN SPLIT--Split--A delegation of the navy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, led by Rachid Benyelles, commander of the navy, arrived in Split this evening. During its stay in Split, the delegation will have talks with Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district and assistant federal secretary for national defense for naval affairs, and visit the naval training center, the repair establishment in Sibenik, the shipbuilding industry in Split and some units of the fleet and installations of the navy. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD]

MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR CREDENTIALS--Belgrade, May 30--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received Khalil Mohammed Salem Khalil, the newly appointed ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Yugoslavia, who presented his credentials. On this occasion, the ambassador transmitted King Hassan's greetings for President Tito and pointed to good relations and very close stances of the two countries in the nonalined movement and to Yugoslavia's and President Tito's reputation and role in this movement. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 30 May 79 LD]

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--Belgrade, May 30--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic today received in a farewell visit Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Thanh Ha. The Vietnamese ambassador was received also by Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber President Dobroslav Culafic. During the ensuing talk, both sides expressed interest in using the broad existing possibilities to develop further overall relations between the two socialist countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 30 May 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA--Belgrade--By a decree of the president of the republic, Dusan Marinkovic, hitherto head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 29 May 79 LD]

NUCLEAR SEPARATORS TO USSR--Ploce--Two separators for nuclear powerplants were shipped from Ploce today to the Soviet Union. A total of 24 separators, each 32 meters long, weighing 282 tons and designed for 1,000-megawatt powerplants, are being produced for the Soviet Union by the Energoinvest factory in Sarajevo. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 26 May 79 LD]